

Substance Use in Minnesota: A State Epidemiological Profile



Prepared by The Minnesota Institute of Public Health for
the Minnesota Department of Human Services,
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

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Executive Summary

Overview

The 2011 Minnesota State Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use (Epi Profile) was created to help the state and communities determine prevention needs based upon available data on substance use and related outcomes. Accordingly, the Epi Profile can be used by a variety of audiences for related, but different, purposes. State-level administrators may use the profile to prepare applications for federal funding or they may use it to monitor prevention-related trends in local communities to which they administer grants. Community-level prevention planners may use the Epi Profile, in conjunction with the interactive website located at www.sumn.org, to assess the relative importance of substance related problems in their communities or to apply for grant funding themselves. Overall, the Profile is intended to help all audiences in Minnesota make decisions based on existing evidence and demonstration of need.

The Epi Profile provides a comprehensive source of data related to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD) Minnesota. Three types of data are presented in the Profile:

- **Consumption data**- Information on ATOD use
- **Consequence data**- Information on negative outcomes associated with ATOD use
- **Risk and Protective Factor data**- Factors influencing use

Methods

The Profile is intended as a “one-stop shop” for audiences interested in substance abuse data. Data from fourteen state and national sources are presented ranging from years 1998 to 2010. Much of the data contained in the document will be familiar to potential users of the Epi Profile. However, the utility of the Epi Profile lies in the fact that the various sources are presented in one comprehensive document.

The data are presented in a variety of ways:

- State data are presented in conjunction with national data
- Data are organized by a variety of demographic variables (gender, age, race/ethnicity, metro/non-metro)
- Trend data presents data over time

Key Findings

Overall, alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) consumption rates and associated negative consequences have decreased or remained stable in Minnesota since the late 1990s. However, findings vary according to various demographic characteristics. For example, the driving while intoxicated (DWI) arrest rate in Minnesota is over three times as prevalent among men compared to women.

Following are a selection of key findings from the 2011 Profile. It is important to note that differences are not assessed in scientific terms using statistical significance. Instead, we encourage the user of the profile to attribute meaning to percent change in conjunction with other information regarding local context and community-level ATOD trends.

Alcohol

Adults

- Past 30 day alcohol use among adults is higher in Minnesota than the US average (Figure 1). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* Another national survey found similar results in 2009—62% of Minnesotans ages 18 and over reported drinking in the past 30 days while 54% of adults nationally reported past month use. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*
- Past 30 day binge drinking among adults is higher in Minnesota than the US average, and on the rise (Figure 2). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*
- There exists a wide gender gap among Minnesota residents driving while intoxicated: men were almost three times as likely as women to be involved in an impaired driving incident in 2009. *Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety*

Figure 1. Adult 30-Day Alcohol Use

Source: *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*

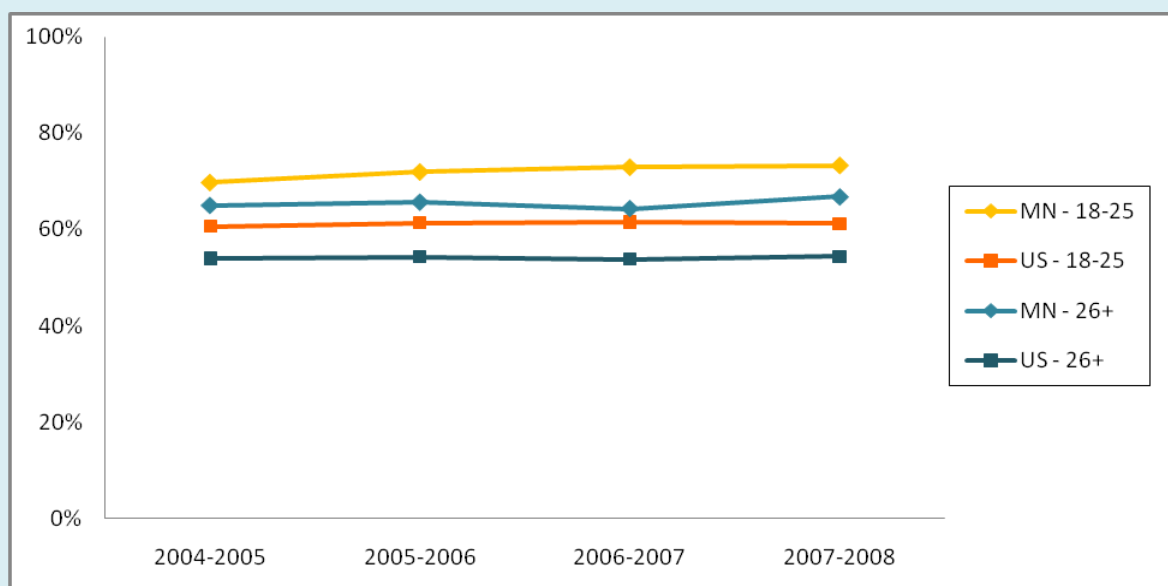
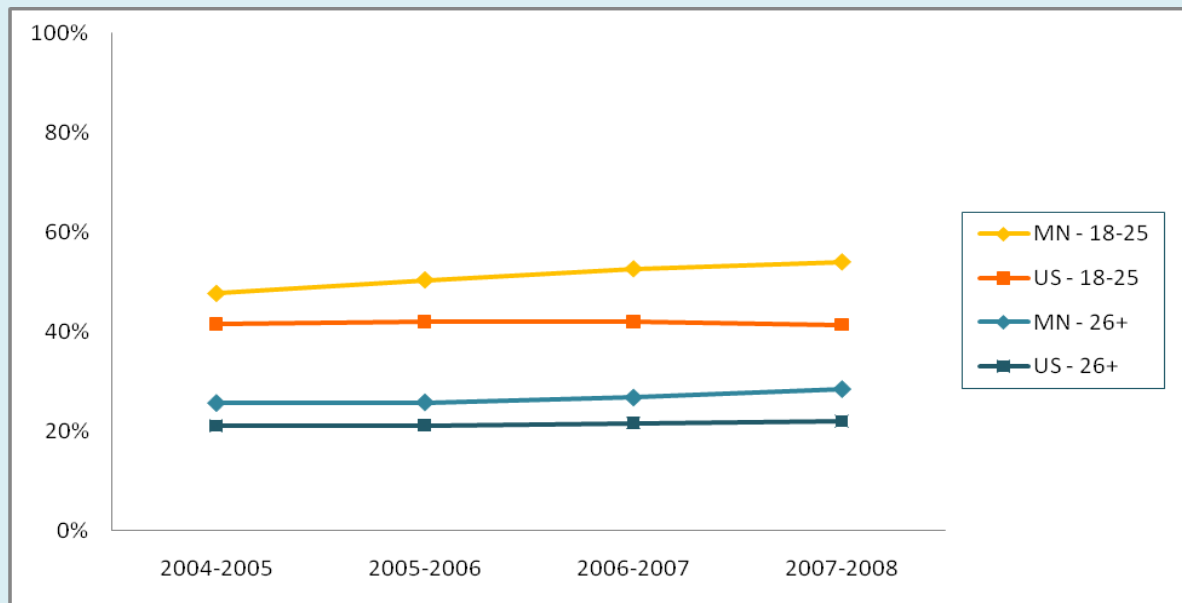


Figure 2. Adult Binge Drinking

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health



Youth

- Reported 30-day alcohol use among youth has decreased 35% from 1998 to 2010: 31% vs. 20%. From 2007 to 2010, decreased rates were seen among both 9th and 12th graders (Figure 3).
Minnesota Student Survey
- Reported student binge drinking (having 5 or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion) within the past two weeks decreased 38% from 1998 to 2010: 26% vs. 16%. From 2007 to 2010, decreased rates were seen among both 9th and 12th graders (Figure 4). *Minnesota Student Survey*
- Students reporting driving a motor vehicle one or more times after using alcohol or drugs, within the past 12 months, declined among 9th graders from 9% in 1998 to 4% in 2010; rates declined among 12th graders from 35% to 19%. *Minnesota Student Survey*
- Students reporting ever riding with friends who were driving impaired, declined among 9th graders from 30% in 1998 to 17% in 2010; rates declined among 12th graders from 47% to 33%.
Minnesota Student Survey

Figure 3. Youth 30-Day Alcohol Use
Source: Minnesota Student Survey

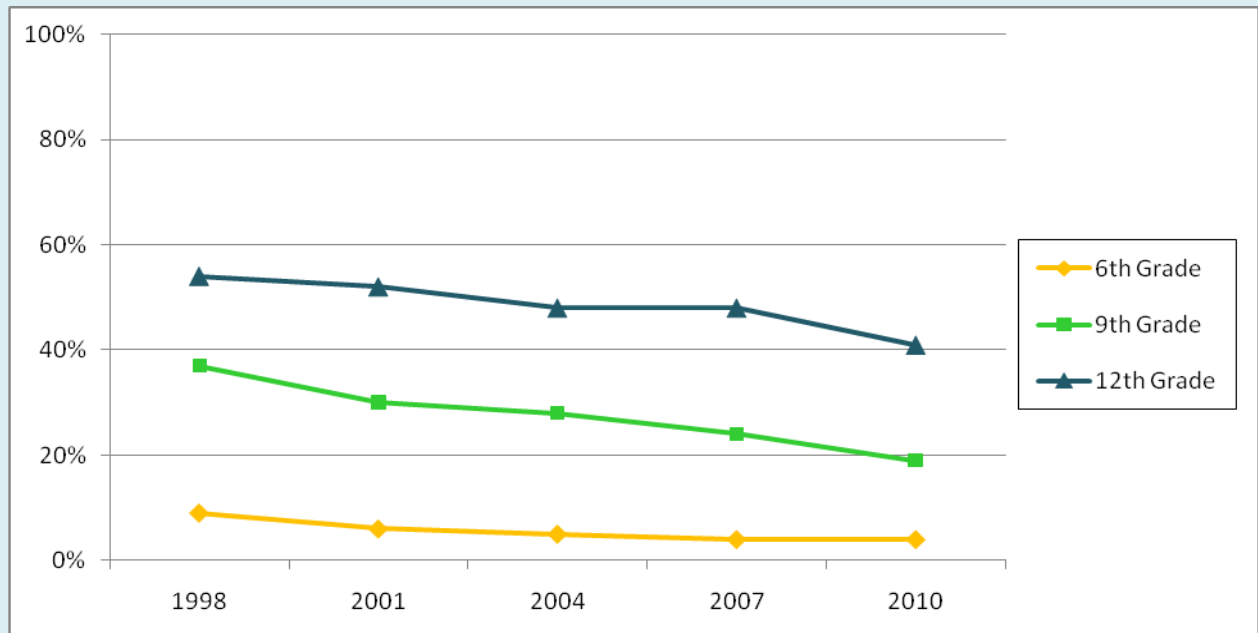
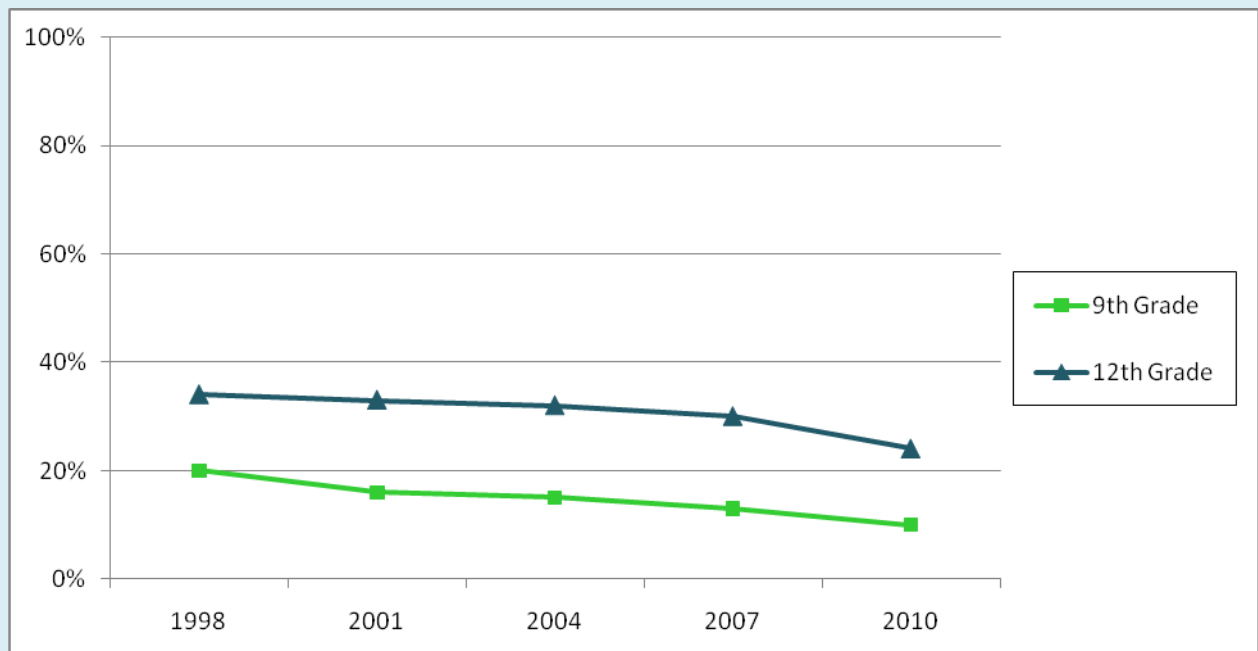


Figure 4. Youth 2-Week Binge Drinking
Source: Minnesota Student Survey



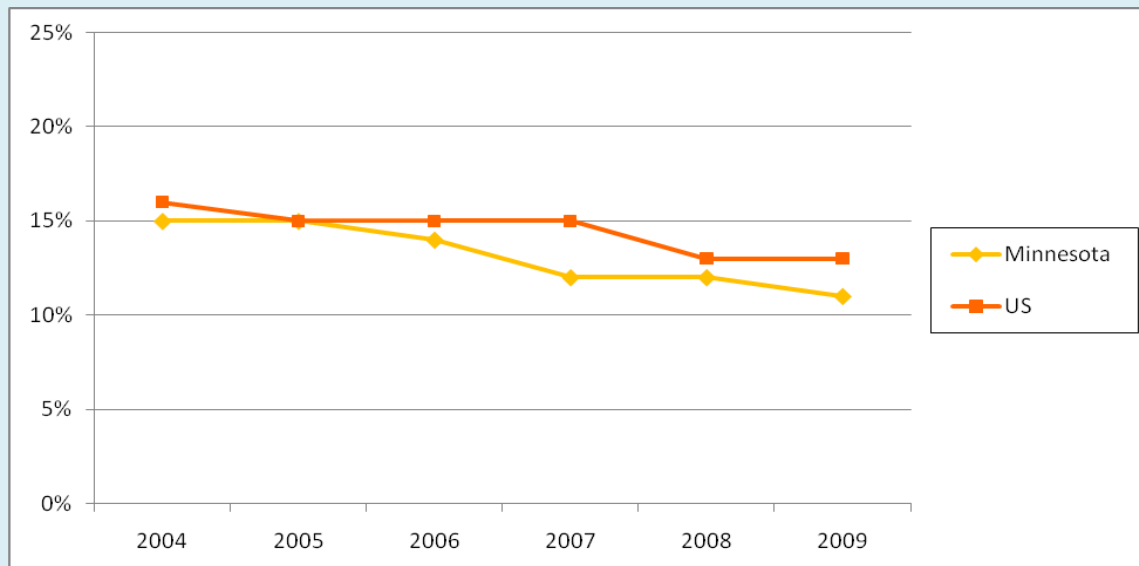
Tobacco

Adults

- The rate of daily cigarette smoking among adults in Minnesota (11%) was lower than the national average (13%) in 2009. Daily use in both Minnesota and the United States declined steadily from 2003 to 2008 (Figure 5). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*
- The rate of lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths per 10,000 population has consistently been lower in Minnesota than the national average. *Minnesota Department of Health and CDC Wonder*

Figure 5. Adult Daily Cigarette Use

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



Youth

- Reported 30-day cigarette smoking among youth in Minnesota decreased for all grades from 1998 to 2010 (Figure 6). Overall, reported current cigarette use among students has decreased 47% (19% to 10%) since 1998. *Minnesota Student Survey*
- In 2010, a higher percentage of Minnesota youth from non-metro counties (14%) reported first smoking all or part of a cigarette by the age of 13 years-old or younger than did students in the seven-county metro area (11%). *Minnesota Student Survey*
- Reported past 30 day using of chewing tobacco increased among male students from 2004 to 2010: 6% to 8% among 9th grade males, and 13% to 22% among 12th grade males. *Minnesota Student Survey*
- Minnesota tobacco retailer violation rates dropped below the national average in 2007, and continued to drop through 2010 (Figure 7). *SYNAR*

Figure 6. Youth 30-Day Cigarette Use

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

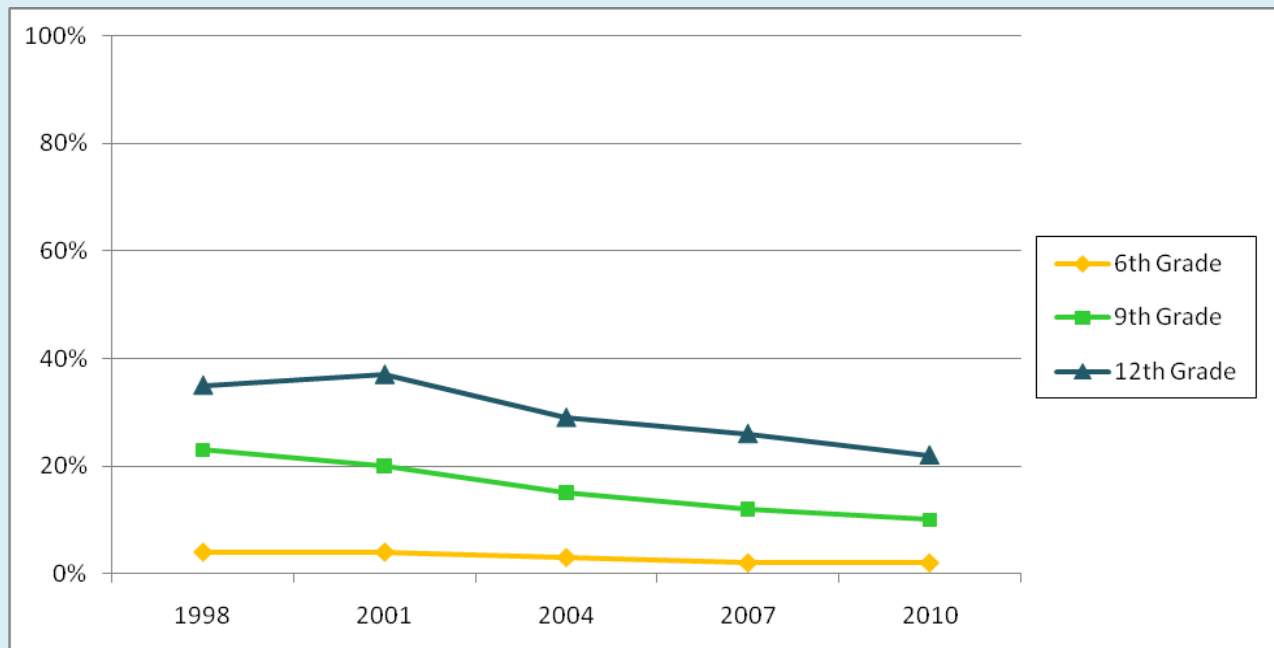
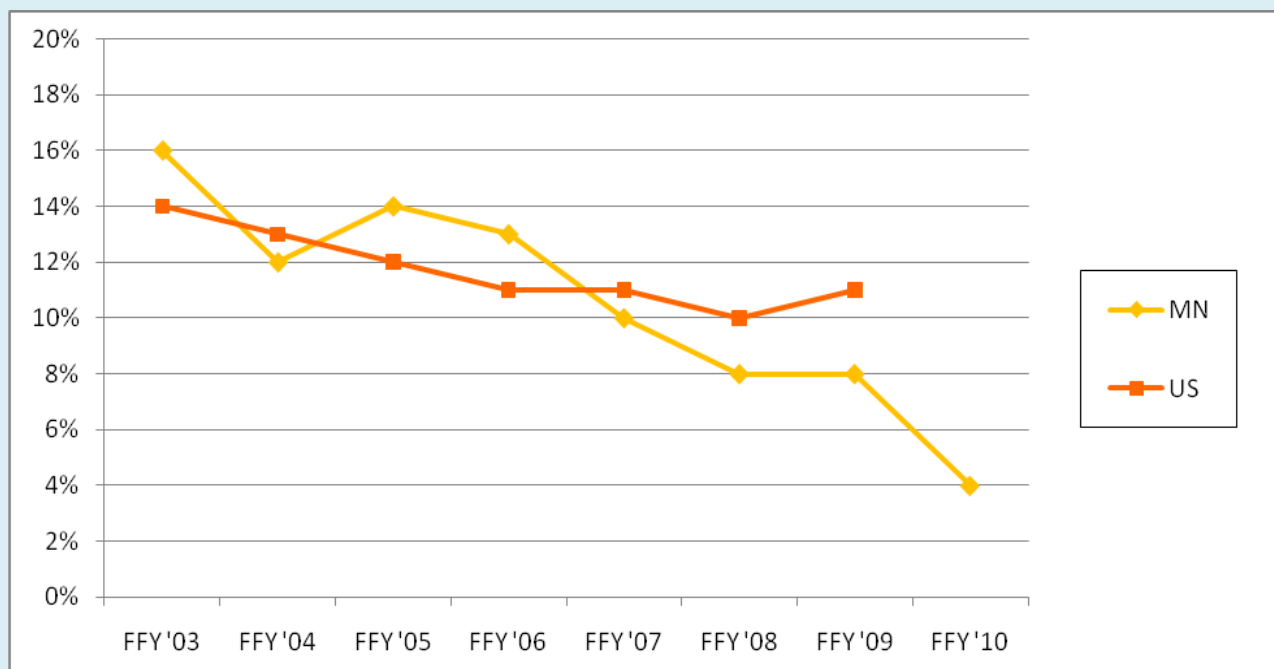


Figure 7. Tobacco Retailer Violation Rates (RVR)

Source: SYNAR



Other Drugs

Adults

- Reported adult past 30-day marijuana use is higher than the national average. Among 18-25 year olds in Minnesota, rates increase from 17% in 2004/2005 to 21% in 2007/2008(Figure 8). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*
- Reported adult use in the past 12 months of illicit drugs other than marijuana has remained consistently lower in Minnesota than the national average (Figure 9). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*
- The rate of adults on probation for drug offenses in Minnesota's seven-county metro area decreased from 40.7 per 10,000 population in 2006 to 36.6 per 10,000 in 2009. In comparison, rates in non-metro counties increased from 28.0 per 10,000 to 33.9 per 10,000 during that same period. *Probation Survey*

Figure 8. Adult Past 30-Day Marijuana Use

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

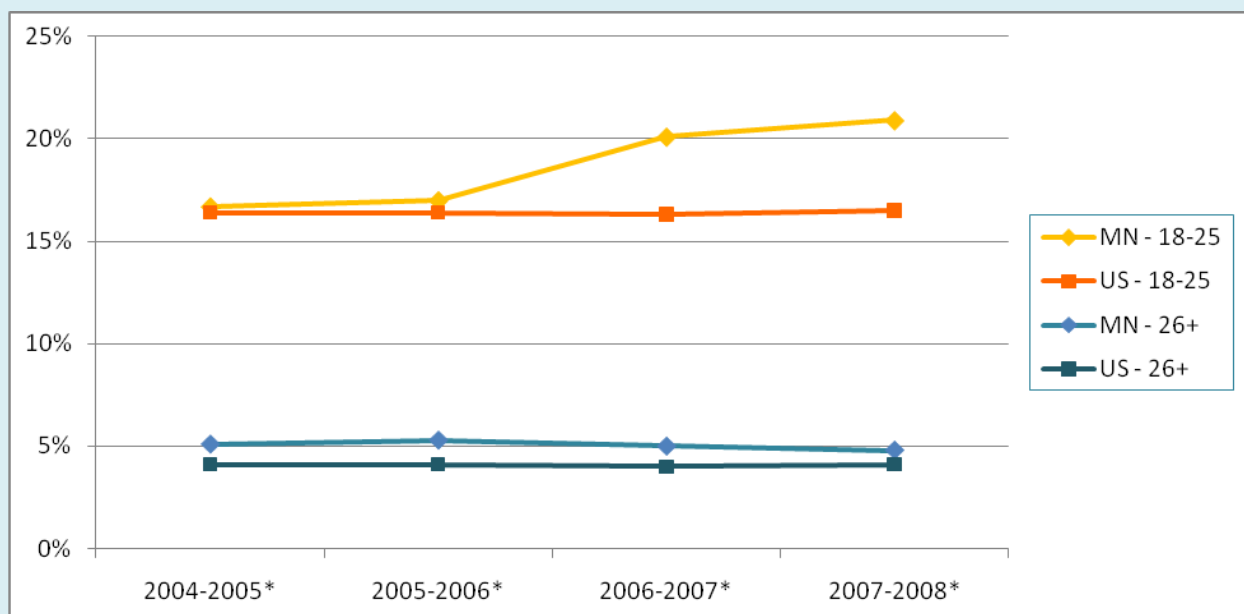
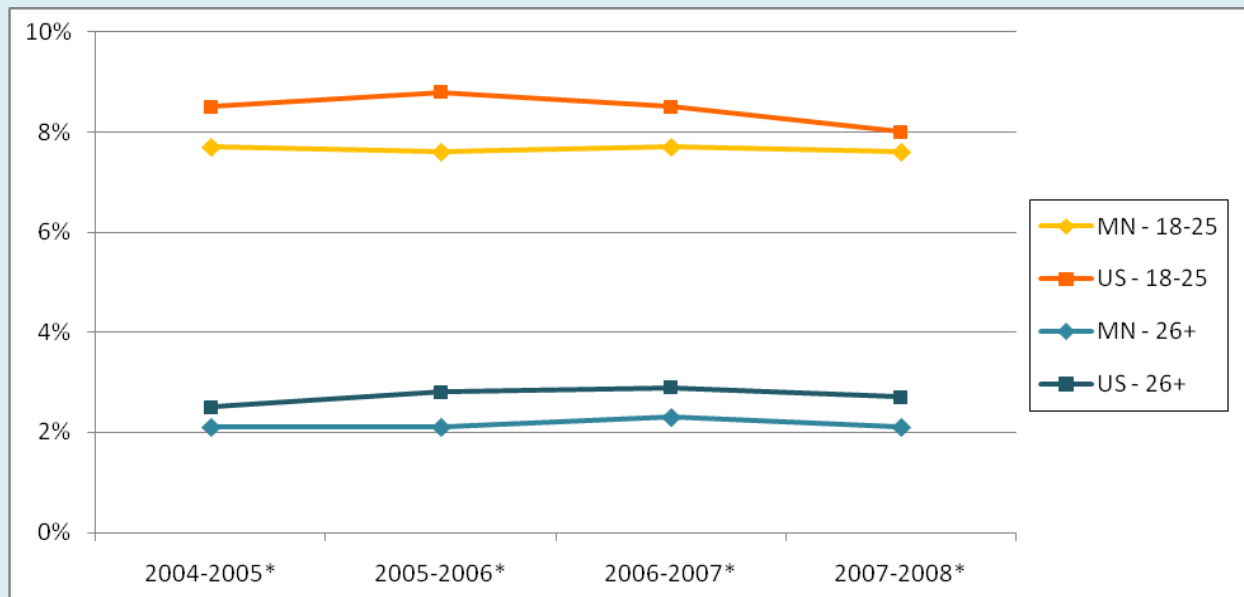


Figure 9. Adult Past 12-Month Illicit Drug Use (Other than Marijuana)

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health



Youth

- Rates of reported past-month marijuana use in Minnesota remained unchanged from 2007 to 2010 for 6th graders (1%) and 9th graders (10%), but increased slightly among 12th graders: 19% to 20% (Figure 10). *Minnesota Student Survey*
- Methamphetamine use reported by youth dropped from 4.85 in 2001 to 1% in 2010 among 9th graders. Among 12th graders, reported use dropped from 6% to 1% in this same time period. *Minnesota Student Survey*
- In 2010, youth prescription drug abuse (use only to get high) among 9th graders was higher for females than males; among 12th graders the reverse was true (Figure 11). Rates of prescription drug abuse among Minnesota youth did not change from 2007 to 2010. *Minnesota Student Survey*
- The rate of juveniles on probation for drug offenses in Minnesota's seven-county metro area decreased slightly from 3.8 per 10,000 population in 2006 to 3.6 per 10,000 in 2009. In comparison, rates in non-metro counties increased from 4.2 per 10,000 to 6.5 per 10,000 during that same period. *Probation Survey*

Figure 10. Youth Reported Past 30-Day Marijuana Use

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

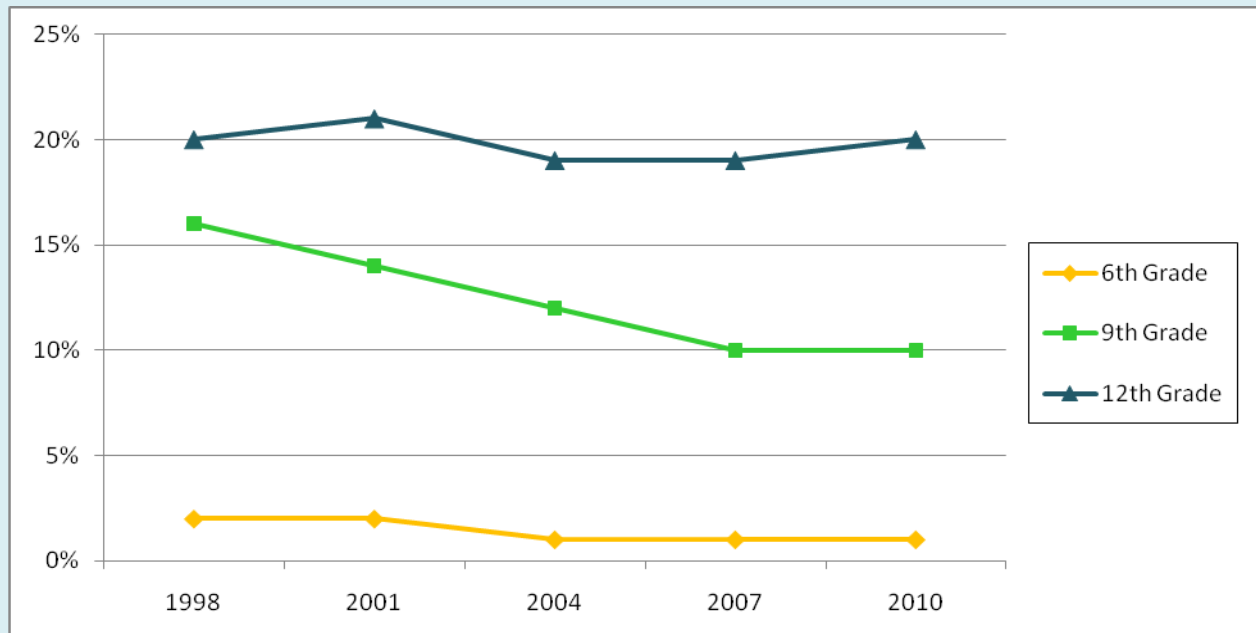
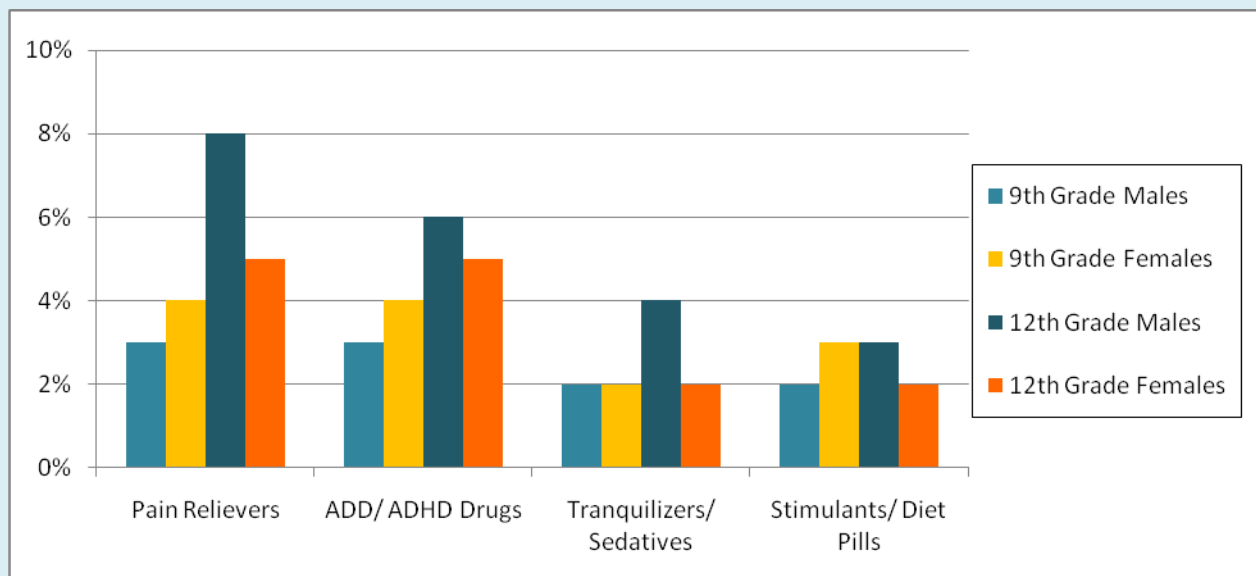


Figure 11. Youth Reporting Abuse of Prescription Drugs

Source: Minnesota Student Survey



Using the Profile

The goal of the Minnesota State Epidemiological Profile is to depict ATOD consumption and consequence patterns statewide. The authors have presented a comprehensive array of ATOD-related data which will be updated annually. We acknowledge that the universe of available data is vast and expansive and encourage the use of additional data not presented in the Epi Profile. Should you wish to use alternative data sources for prevention planning, or require assistance interpreting data presented in the profile, we suggest consulting with a local evaluator or epidemiologist.

1. Introduction

Methods

Purpose of the State Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use

Minnesota's State Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use (Epi Profile) has been created under the supervision of the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

Minnesota's SEOW membership is wide and varied. Led by the Department of Human Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) and staffed through a subcontract with the Minnesota Institute of Public Health, the SEOW works closely with the Minnesota Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) Advisory Council and Management Team.

Evidence-based Planning and Needs Assessment

The Epi Profile is grounded in CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). The SPF is a five-step prevention planning model consisting of 1) Assessment (of both need and resources), 2) Capacity Building, 3) Planning, 4) Implementation, and 5) Evaluation. The Epi Profile serves as an important first step in the Needs Assessment phase of the SPF by summarizing and characterizing consumption patterns and consequences related to the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Minnesota.

The Epi Profile was created to help the state and communities determine prevention needs based upon available data on substance use and consequent outcomes. Accordingly, the Epi Profile can be used for a variety of purposes. State-level administrators may use the profile to prepare applications for federal funding or they may use it to monitor prevention-related trends in local communities to which they administer grants. Community-level prevention planners may use the profile, in conjunction with the interactive website located at www.sumn.org, to assess the relative importance of substance related problems in their communities or to apply for grant funding. Overall, the Profile is intended to help all audiences in Minnesota make decisions based on existing evidence and demonstration of need.

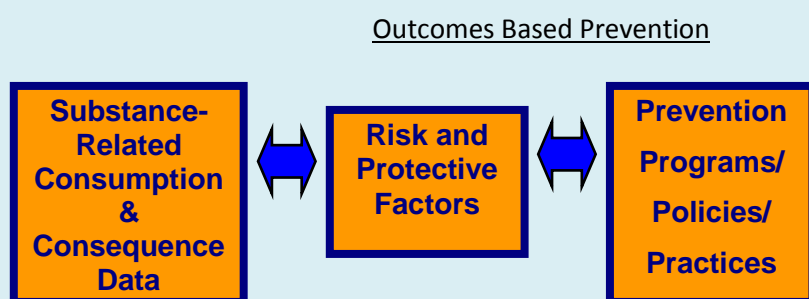
The Epi Profile contains numerous indicators of substance use and consequences—it is up to each community to determine which indicators are of highest priority. Priority setting involves assessment of the problems, the community's capacity to address each problem, and community readiness. Problem assessment entails looking at: magnitude (how many youth are reporting alcohol use), severity (how does our community compare with the region and the state), and time trends (is youth alcohol consumption increasing or decreasing from year to year).

The SEOW views this Epi Profile as a "living document." That is, it will be updated and revised annually. The SEOW intends to improve upon the current content and structure of the Epi Profile based upon the availability of data and feedback from experts and users. The data included in the Epi Profile are also available on the SEOW's new interactive website, located at www.sumn.org. Users of the site can create their own tables, graphs and maps, and find links to relevant articles, community resources and tools.

Profile Overview and Format

In order to provide a variety of data, the Epi Profile casts a wide net over the universe of available substances and related consequences. Substances and consequences in the Epi Profile are grouped in the following categories: Alcohol, Tobacco or Other Drugs (ATOD).

This document is formatted with these categories in mind. The Profile is divided into sections pertaining to statewide ATOD *consumption* patterns (measures of substance use), related *consequences* (negative outcomes associated with use) and *risk and protective factors* (influencing consumption). For each substance, consumption patterns are presented first, followed by consequence measures and then risk and protective factors. Sections 2, 3 and 4 pertain to alcohol; sections 5, 6 and 7 pertain to tobacco, and sections 8, 9 and 10 pertain to illicit drugs.



Data Descriptions

Each section containing statewide data includes various data indicators (the unit of measurement). Indicators, data sources and key findings are presented in data descriptions followed by raw indicator data. Data descriptions include a brief overview about the indicator(s), citations of data sources and bullets with some key findings.

It is important to note that the key findings provide a snapshot of the data and are not intended to be exhaustive. The profile user should review the raw data from their own community's perspective and supplement these key findings with their own.

Data Presentation

Whenever possible, the Profile presents data according to as many dimensions as possible. These include: gender, age, race/ethnicity, metro/non-metro and some combinations thereof. Breaking-out data along these dimensions can be a helpful tool for persons or communities interested in specific populations or making comparisons among groups. However, sometimes they produce numbers so small that they are unsuitable for publication in the Profile. Small numbers and rates can be misleading and are questionable for planning and assessment purposes. For example, an indicator presented by race may be unrepresentative if the race sample from which it is drawn is too small. Thresholds for presenting and withholding data vary according to the data source and the nature of the original sample. Refer to the **Data Source** section for specific rules used in the Profile.

Definitions and Technical Notes

For more detailed explanations of survey sample, census, rate, count, and other definitions please see the “Tools” section of the SEOW website: www.sumn.org.

Survey Sample

In a *sample survey*, only part of the total population is approached for information. The data are then 'expanded' or 'weighted' to make inferences about the whole population. The survey sample is the set of observations taken from a subset of the population for the purpose of obtaining information about the entire population. The Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey use samples to represent the state population at large.

In cases where data is presented from such studies, the reader is provided with the percent of the population only, not raw number of respondents.

Census

A census is an enumeration of people at a particular time. Unlike a sample based survey, a census surveys an entire population. The Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) is a census of all schools in Minnesota. In a census, schools may decline to participate. In 2007, 91% of publicly operating school districts participated in the MSS.

Because answers to MSS questions were derived from a census of all schools, data is presented both in raw number and in percent terms.

Rate

Rates are ratios, calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator. In epidemiology, a rate is the frequency with which a health event occurs in a defined population. The components of the rate are the raw number (numerator) and the population (denominator). In a fraction, the numerator is the number on top—the number which is divided. The denominator is the number on the bottom—the number you are dividing by. In the Profile, rates are presented per 1,000 or 100,000 of the population and are noted accordingly. Be sure to reference each data sheet for the denominator.

Incidence rates differ from prevalence rates. Incidence refers to the frequency of development of a *new* illness in a population in a certain period of time, normally one year. Prevalence refers to the current number of people suffering from an illness in a given year; this number includes all those who may have been diagnosed in prior years, as well as in the current year.

A percent is the ratio of a number to 100; percent means “per hundred.” Proportions are a part, share, or portion of its relation to a whole often expressed as a percentage. Percentages in this profile based on Minnesota Student Survey data or Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use data were calculated using a demographic-specific denominator. For example, the percent of male 12th graders in the seven-county metro area who reported drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days is based on the total number of male 12th graders in the seven-county metro area who responded to the survey question about 30 day alcohol use (not based on the total number of students in Minnesota who responded to this question.)

Rate ratios are presented in the Epi Profile, often comparing a Minnesota rate to a US rate (calculated by simply dividing the Minnesota rate by the US rate). A rate ratio of 1.00 indicates that the Minnesota rate equals the US rate. Over 1.00 indicates higher use, while less than 1.00 indicates lower use.

Counts

Many data sources in the Profile present official count data. These include, but are not limited to, death, arrest and corrections data. These data provide actual raw numbers reported to and collected by various state agencies. Whenever possible, raw numbers are provided along with percentages.

Data Sources

In order to best utilize the data presented in the Profile, we recommend the reader take time to review the data sources and descriptions below.

Data Source: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI)

Description: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calculate Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates of alcohol-related deaths due to alcohol consumption. To do this, ARDI either calculates or uses pre-determined estimates of Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs)—that is, the proportion of deaths from various causes that are due to alcohol. These AAFs are then multiplied by the number of deaths caused by a specific condition (e.g., liver cancer) to obtain the number of alcohol-attributable deaths.

Sponsored by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Geographic level: National, State

Frequency: 2001-2005 average

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Provides alcohol-attributable mortality estimates for a number of diseases in addition to the total alcohol-related deaths
- Minnesota-specific alcohol-related deaths are available by gender, by age group, and by alcohol consumption levels

Weaknesses

- Based on BRFSS data, which is self-report
- BRFSS prevalence estimates are based on alcohol use during the past 30 days; former drinkers are not included in the calculations
- ARDI exclusively uses the underlying cause of death from vital statistics
- age-specific estimates of AAFs were only available for motor-vehicle traffic deaths

Link to source: <https://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/ardi/HomePage.aspx>

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Description: The BRFSS is a confidential telephone survey of adults age 18 years and older. Respondents are randomly selected in order to reflect the population of Minnesota.

Sponsored by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Geographic level: National, State

Frequency: Data collected and reported annually

Missing values: In order to capture population characteristics such as race and ethnicity, percentages are weighted to reflect the composition of the state. Accordingly, small values are omitted from the Profile to avoid inaccurate representation of gender, age or racial and ethnic groups. On data sheets which include BRFSS data, the Profile omits values where the un-weighted sample size for the denominator was less than 30.

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Standardized and comparable across states
- Trend data available since 1984

Weaknesses

- Telephone non-coverage-(e.g., 2000 Census estimates that MN had 1.1% households with no phone).
- Non-response bias; bias is reduced by weighting.
- Self-report/response bias

Link to source: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>

Data Source: Boat & Water Safety Division

Description: The Boat & Water Safety Division collects data on alcohol-related boating citations as well as boating fatalities. Data were obtained upon request.

Sponsored by: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Geographic level: State

Frequency: Data collected annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Trend data available since 1986

Weaknesses

- Arrest data reflect levels of enforcement as opposed to actual frequency of boating under the influence

Data Source: CDC Wonder Compressed Mortality Data

Description: The Compressed Mortality database contains mortality and population counts for all U.S. counties for the years 1979 to 2005. Counts and rates of death can be obtained by underlying cause of death, state, county, age, race, sex, and year. The International Classification of Diseases 9th Revision (ICD 9) codes are used to specify underlying cause of death for years 1979 - 1998. Beginning in 1999, cause of death is specified with the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD 10) codes.

Sponsored by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Geographic level: National, State, County

Frequency: Data collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Standardized and comparable across states
- Trend data available since 1979

Weaknesses

- Race categories are limited to White, Black or African American and Other
- ICD 10 codes differ substantially from ICD 9 codes

Link to source: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html>

Data Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Description: FARS data are derived from a census of fatal traffic crashes within the 50 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. To be included in FARS, a crash must involve a motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and result in the death of a person (occupant of a vehicle or a non-motorist) within 30 days of the crash.

Sponsored by: National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Geographic level: National, State, County

Frequency: Data collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Standardized and comparable across states
- Data are gathered from the State's own source documents and are coded on standard FARS forms
- Trend data available since 1975

Weaknesses

- Includes fatalities only, not all crashes from impaired driving

Link to source: <http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov>

Data Source: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics Data

Description: Mortality data, including lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths, cirrhosis deaths, suicides and homicides are obtained upon request. Statistics on smoking during pregnancy are from the Minnesota County Health Tables. Statistics on HIV/AIDS cases involving intravenous drug use (IDU) as the mode of exposure are from the HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Mortality Tables.

Sponsored by: Minnesota Department of Health

Geographic level: State, County

Frequency: Collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Collected consistently by the state
- Trend data available

Weaknesses

- The MN Center for Health Statistics does not report on details on which lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths were caused by cigarette smoking, which cirrhosis deaths were caused by alcohol consumption, or which suicide and homicide deaths were caused by alcohol or other drug consumption.
- Data on smoking during pregnancy is self-reported

Link to source: http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/chs/top_2.htm and <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivsurvrpts.html>

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Corrections Data

Description: The probation survey is designed to collect data on Minnesota probationers. The definition of probationer is: "All probationers, regardless of conviction status, who were under the supervision of a probation agent as part of a court order at any time including those ordered to pay restitution, complete community service or monitoring."

The inmate profile captures the number of incarcerated persons in the state of Minnesota twice a year.

Sponsored by: Minnesota Department of Corrections

Geographic level: State, County

Frequency: Probation survey data are collected and reported annually. The inmate profile is compiled bi-annually.

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Trend data available since 1981 for inmate profile and 1983 for probation survey

Weaknesses

- Both the probation survey and the inmate profile count offenders only once and may exclude cases that involve drug or chemical convictions. The probation survey counts an offender once in the most serious category. The inmate profile counts an inmate once, by governing sentence which is typically the sentence with the greatest release date (which may or may not be the most serious offense).

Link to source: <http://www.doc.state.mn.us>

Data Source: Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety Data—Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts and Minnesota Impaired Driving Facts

Description: Crash Facts provides summary statistical information on crashes, deaths and injuries in Minnesota. Impaired Driving Facts provides similar statistics, but is focused on DWI violations and consequences of impaired driving in Minnesota.

Cost of Alcohol Related Traffic Crashes, Fatalities and Injuries are based on estimates provided by the National Safety Council. They do not attempt to include "comprehensive costs" but just direct costs of traffic crashes, deaths and injuries due to medical expense, property damage and lost productivity. Other procedures that attempt to include comprehensive costs (e.g. those used by US Dept of Transportation) result in total cost estimates about 3 times greater than those calculated here.

Sponsored by: Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety

Geographic level: State, County

Frequency: Data collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Although traffic crash reporting thresholds vary somewhat from state to state, all states produce an annual report summarizing traffic crash statistics. Minnesota's "Crash Facts" has some comparability to similar reports in all other states.
- Impaired Driving Facts provides detailed information about DWIs, alcohol-related crashes, and injuries and fatalities resulting from those crashes.
- Alcohol-related traffic death statistics are available since 1984; DWI statistics are available since 1990.

Weaknesses

- Alcohol-related injuries are less well documented than fatalities

Link to source: <http://www.dps.state.mn.us/ots>

Data Source: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Description: The MSS is a confidential and anonymous self-administered survey given to 6th, 9th and 12th grade students attending Minnesota public, charter and tribal schools. Most schools elect to participate in the survey; in 2010, this included 88% of eligible school districts.

Although the data are not presented here, the survey is also administered to area learning centers, juvenile correction facilities and private schools electing to participate.

Sponsored by: Minnesota schools, the Minnesota Department of Education, the Minnesota Department of Health, the Minnesota Department of Human Services, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Geographic level: State, County, 7-County Metro and Non-Metro Regions

Frequency: Data collected and reported every three years

Missing Values: The Profile omits values where the number of total respondents for each question, and for each demographic category, is less than 30. For example, if less than 30 female, Hispanic 6th graders respond to a particular question we will suppress the results. This is a rule imposed by the SEOW in order to protect the confidentiality of the survey respondents.

The results of the Minnesota Student Survey are also available at a county level. Data Privacy requirements mandate that data are presented in a manner such that no individual student can be identified through the presentation of the results. As part of the Data Privacy practices, the results are also presented in a manner that no individual school district could be identified through the results. Therefore, for counties that have only one school district, the results are not presented. Results are also withheld for counties in which the minimum number for student participation was not met.

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- “Census” of schools, not sample
- School districts get their own data
- Trend data available since 1992 on some questions

Weaknesses

- 6th graders not asked all drug questions
- Some school districts do not participate. (in 2010, 12% of the school districts declined to participate)
- Student participation within the school district can vary widely.
- Reporting biases associated with self-report data

Link to source:

http://education.state.mn.us/mde/Learning_Support/Safe_and_Healthy_Learners/Minnesota_Student_Survey/index.html

Demographics:

As the only statewide survey of youth, the Profile relies heavily on data collected from the Minnesota Student Survey.

Characteristics of students who participated in the 2007 Minnesota student survey are follows:

All Minnesota Student Survey Respondents (2010)					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Total		65,160	49.8%	65,748	50.2%
Grade	6th	23,382	35.9%	23,405	35.6%
	9th	23,520	36.1%	23,867	36.3%
	12th	18,258	28.0%	18,476	28.1%
Region	7-County Metro Region	35,308	54.2%	36,101	54.9%
	Non-Metro Region	29,852	45.8%	29,647	45.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	46,860	71.9%	47,720	72.6%
	African-American, African or Black	3,752	5.8%	3,422	5.2%
	Native American	1,080	1.7%	871	1.3%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	3,428	5.3%	3,545	5.4%
	Hispanic/Latino	2,889	4.4%	2,793	4.2%
	Mixed Race	3,967			
	Don't know/No Answer	3,184	4.9%	2,605	4.0%

Data Source: Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Description: The MNSASU is a statewide telephone survey conducted in 2004/2005 by DHS. The primary objective of this project is to obtain current estimates of the number of adults in the general population in Minnesota who are abusing or dependent on alcohol or other drugs and are in need of treatment. The prevalence of *substance* abuse and dependence and need for treatment were assessed for the total population, and by region, race and ethnicity, gender, age group, and immigration status. The population for this survey included Minnesota residents 18 years of age or older and non-institutionalized. The study involved a random digit dial telephone survey with 16,891 adults in Minnesota.

The sample was stratified by region, and African Americans, American Indians, Latinos, Hmong and other Asian Americans were over-sampled to ensure adequate numbers of respondents to provide reliable estimates for these sub-groups. The survey was administered by the University of Minnesota, School of Public Health in both English and Spanish. The weighted response rate was 55%, with a cooperation rate of 67%. These data are self-reported.

Sponsored by: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Performance Measurement and Quality Improvement

Geographic level: State, 7-County Metro and Non-Metro Regions

Frequency: Next year data will be available: 2011

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- The survey methods employed over-sampling and weighting to accurately reflect the Minnesota population
- Trends will be available when the survey is next administered

Weaknesses

- Telephone non-coverage-(e.g., 2000 Census estimates that MN had 1.1% households with no phone).
- Non-response bias; bias is reduced by weighting.
- Self-report/response bias

Link to source:

http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Primary&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1&dDocName=dhs_id_055443

Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Description: The NIAAA collects data on volume beverage and ethanol consumption in gallons for states, as well as per capita ethanol consumption. Data are presented for beer, wine, spirits, and all three combined.

Sponsored by: National Institutes of Health

Geographic level: National, State, and Census Regions

Frequency: Data are collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Trend data available since 1970
- Collected consistently

Weaknesses

- Data not available by county or by demographic group

Link to source:

<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/Resources/DatabaseResources/QuickFacts/AlcoholSales/default.htm>

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Description: The NSDUH is a nationwide survey involving in-home interviews with approximately 70,000 randomly selected individuals age 12 and older. Data are presented as two-year averages. Accordingly, the Profile presents combined data from 2003/2004, 2004/2005, 2005/2006, and 2006/2007.

Sponsored by: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Geographic level: National, State

Frequency: Data are presented as two-year averages

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Trend data available since 1972

Weaknesses

- No state data by Race/Ethnicity

Link to source: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/stateTrends.htm>

Data Source: Safe and Healthy Minnesota Schools (SAHMS)

Description: The SAHMS Portal contains data, by school district, on disciplinary incidents involving alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Districts report all disciplinary incidents that result in an out-of-school suspension/removal of one day or longer, and expulsions/exclusions. In addition, SAHMS contains Minnesota Students Survey data and data on ATOD programs provided by each district.

Sponsored by: Minnesota Department of Education

Geographic level: State, Region, County, School District

Frequency: Data collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Data collected consistently
- Trend data available since the 2004/2005 school year
- Data available at the sub-state level

Weaknesses

- Does not reflect the actual number of youth possessing or using alcohol, tobacco or other drugs at school—only those caught and disciplined

Link to source (You must create an account, if you don't currently have one, to view this portal):

<https://education.state.mn.us/MIDMS/login.jsf?AppId=EDPPublic>

Data Source: Shoveling Up II: The Impact of Substance Abuse on Federal, State, and Local Budgets

Description: The Shoveling UP II report, based on three years of research and analysis, assess the costs of tobacco, alcohol and illegal and prescription drug abuse to all levels of government using the most conservative assumptions.

Sponsored by: The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University

Geographic level: National and State

Frequency: Published in 2009, using 2005 data.

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Shows spending for each sector

Weaknesses

- Spending is not broken down by substance

Link to source: http://www.casacolumbia.org/templates/publications_reports.aspx

Data Source: Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC)

Description: SAMMEC derives smoking-attributable mortality (SAM) using an attributable-fraction formula. The Adult SAMMEC module provides the smoking-attributable fractions (SAFs) of deaths for 19 smoking-related diseases are calculated using sex-specific smoking prevalence and relative risk (RR) of death data for current and former smokers aged 35 and older. The Adult module also provides the average annual smoking-attributable productivity losses in dollars. The MCH Smoking Attributable Health Outcomes report displays the smoking-attributable fraction (SAF), smoking-attributable mortality (SAM), and smoking-attributable years of potential life lost (YPLL) for each of the diseases for which maternal smoking is a significant risk factor. The MCH module also provides smoking-attributable neonatal expenditures in dollars.

Sponsored by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Geographic level: National, State

Frequency: Adult module—five year reports: 1997-2001 and 2000-2004; MCH module—single year reports for 1999 through 2004

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Provides smoking attributable mortality rate (SAM) for each of the 19 diseases in addition to the total SAM rate
- Minnesota-specific smoking-attributable deaths are available by gender

Weaknesses

- The attributable-fraction methodology calculates smoking-attributable deaths using smoking prevalence and number of deaths for the current year. However, most smoking-attributable deaths are the result of smoking in previous decades, during which smoking rates were higher. During periods where smoking prevalence is declining, the attributable-fraction (AF) methodology will tend to understate the number of deaths caused by smoking.
- The estimates in Adult SAMMEC do not account for deaths from cigar smoking, pipe smoking, and smokeless tobacco use.
- The productivity loss estimates are also understated because they do not include the value of work missed because of smoking-related illness, other smoking-related absenteeism, excess work breaks, or the effects of secondhand smoke.
- Smoking status is obtained through maternal self reports.

Link to source: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecc/index.asp>

Data Source: SYNAR Data

Description: The Synar Amendment requires states to have laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to those younger than 18 and to conduct annual random, unannounced inspections of a valid sample of tobacco retailers to ensure compliance. Statistics presented are the retailer violation rates (RVR) by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY).

Sponsored by: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

Geographic level: National, State

Frequency: Data collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Compliance checks are conducted uniformly from state to state
- Trend data are available since 1997

Weaknesses

- There may be some variation in how compliance checks are conducted

Link(s) to source: Minnesota data: <http://prevention.samhsa.gov/tobacco/01synartable.aspx>

National data (CESAR Fax Vol. 16, Issue 41):

<http://www.cesar.umd.edu/cesar/cesarfax.asp?Date=&Topic=&Drug=&Pop=&Page=1>

Data Source: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

Description: The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension collects activity information from law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Minnesota. Uniform Crime Reports measure the amount of criminal activity within the State as collected and prepared from data submitted by individual law enforcement agencies.

The offense categories presented in the Profile are Part II offenses: liquor laws and narcotics arrests. The St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA

Sponsored by: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA)

Geographic level: State, County

Frequency: Data collected and reported annually

Strengths/weaknesses:

Strengths

- Trend data available since 1935
- UCR data for Minnesota are captured nationally in Crime in the United States, an annual publication of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Weaknesses

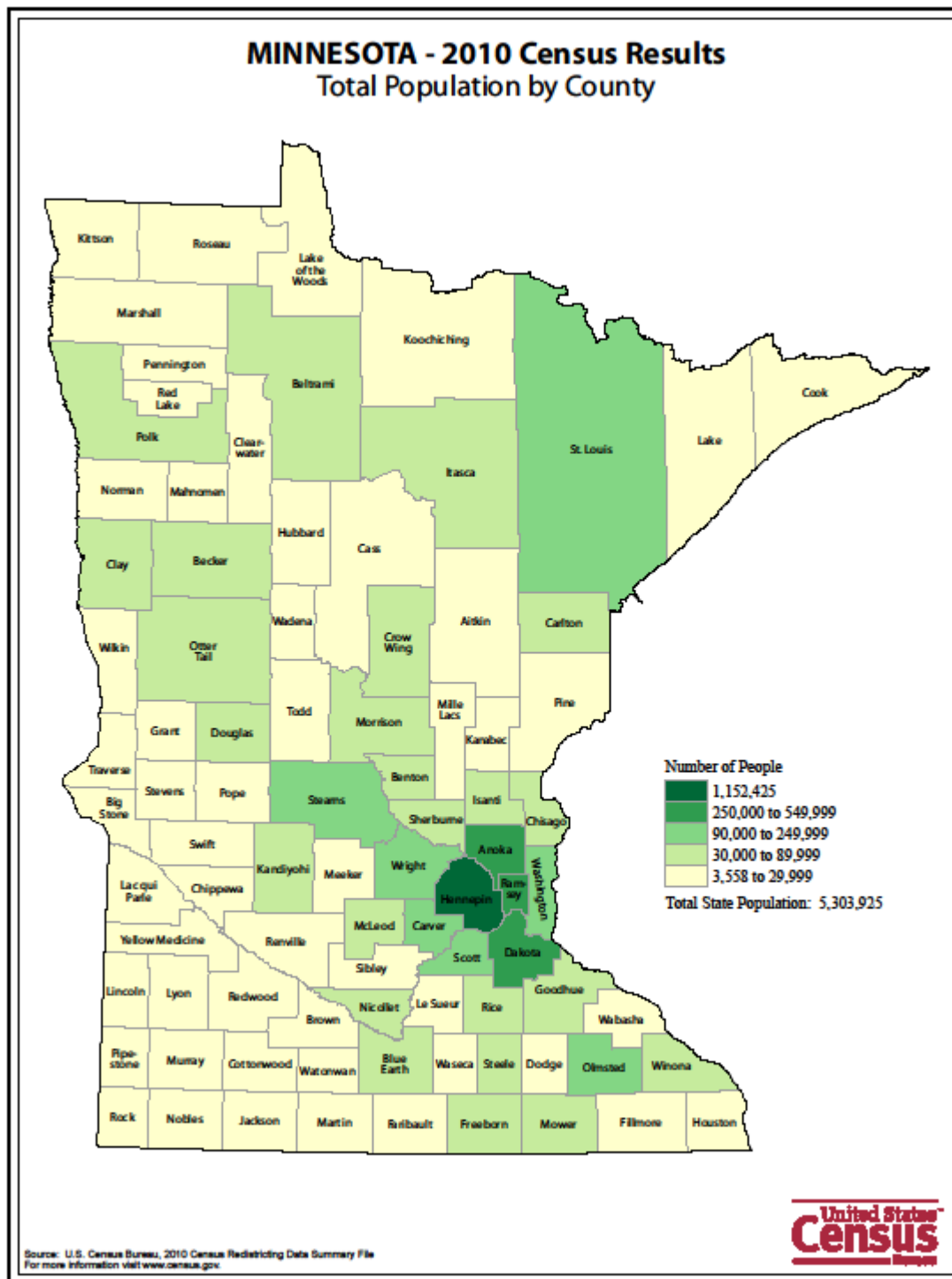
- "Criminal activity" consists of measurements involving offenses, clearances, and arrests all of which are subject to reporting biases
- Race/ethnicity is often determined by law enforcement and therefore may not be as accurate as self-reported status.

Link to source: Minnesota Uniform Crime Reports:

<http://www.dps.state.mn.us/bca/CJIS/Documents/Page-15-02.html>

Crime in the United States: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>

Population Snapshot



Minnesota, comprised of 87 counties, is the 12th largest state by area and home to approximately 5,303,925 people in 2010. According to 2009 US Census Bureau estimates, 76 percent of residents are aged 18 or older, and 13% are aged 65 or older. The 2008 inflation-adjusted median household income was \$57,795. Six and a half percent of Minnesota families were living below the poverty level, as were 9.7 percent of individuals.

According to the 2010 US Census estimates, approximately 1% of persons living in Minnesota identify as American Indian/Alaska Native. There are two tribes located in Minnesota, the Sioux and Ojibwe: four nations in the Sioux tribe and seven nations in the Ojibwe tribe. Members of other tribes have moved to Minnesota as well. About 31 percent of Minnesota's approximately 55,000 American Indians reside on reservation lands, another 35 percent live in the central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the rest live in communities throughout the state.¹

Approximately 5% of persons living in Minnesota identify as African-American, African or Black only (not in combination with another race). "Minnesota was ranked 10th in the nation in 2000 in numbers of African immigrants living in the state. The number grew 85 percent in six years and is now estimated at between 60,000 and 90,000."²

According to the US Census estimates, the percentage of persons living in Minnesota who identified as Hispanic/Latino grew from 3% in 2000 to 5% in 2010. The number grew from 143,382 to 250,258. Origin or descent of Hispanics and Latinos in Minnesota include Mexican, Cuban Puerto Rican, Central or South American, and others.

The percentage of persons living in Minnesota who identified as Asian/Pacific Islander grew from 3% in 2000 to 4% in 2010. The fastest growing Asian communities in seven-county metro area during the 1990s were: Bangladeshi (up 475%), Samoan (up 340%), Pakistani (up 187%), Hmong (up 146%), Vietnamese (up 103%), and Thai (up 100%). The largest A/PI population in the Twin Cities is the Hmong community.³

Minnesota is divided into seven Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Regions. The Minnesota Prevention Region Coordinators (RPCs) support communities in their efforts to prevent alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) abuse. The RPCs help communities by building regional relationships to enhance prevention efforts, identifying and providing training opportunities, and providing technical assistance. Learn more about the RPCs at <http://www.rpcmn.org/>.

According to the United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings, Minnesota was the healthiest state in the nation from 2003 to 2006. The state's rank dropped to second in 2007, then to fourth in 2008, and finally to sixth in 2009 and 2010. One of the state's challenges cited in the Rankings report is a high prevalence of binge drinking⁴.

1. CHS Administration Handbook, 3rd Edition Chapter 10, Page 6 of 7 Section III: Governance Structures and Authorities American Indian Tribal Governments
2. *Immigrants from Africa swelling Minnesota's black population*. The Associated Press; September 12, 2007. Retrieved on September 18, 2008 from: <http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2007/09/12/censusblackpop/>
3. Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans. *Asian & Pacific Islander Minnesota Profile*. Retrieved on October 30, 2008 from http://www.capm.state.mn.us/pdf/Minnesota_Profile.pdf
4. United Health Foundation. America's Health Rankings 2010: Minnesota. Retrieved on April 3, 2011 from <http://www.americahealthrankings.org/yearcompare/2009/2010/MN.aspx>

2. Alcohol Use in Minnesota: Consumption Patterns

Recent Alcohol Use

About the Indicator: Alcohol is the most frequently used drug nationally and statewide, and is associated with a number of adverse health consequences¹.

Reported use of alcohol in the past 30 days is a common measure of recent alcohol use. Adult is defined as persons aged 18 and older. Youth include 6th, 9th, and 12th graders.

Data Source(s):

General Consumption: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Adults: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Youth: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

Adults

- In 2007/2008, Minnesota adults reported higher rates of past 30 day alcohol use than the national average (73% vs. 61% among adults age 18-25; and 67% vs. 54% among adults age 26 years and older). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*
- Another national survey found similar results in 2009—62% of Minnesotans ages 18 and over reported drinking in the past 30 days while 54% of adults nationally reported past month use. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*

Youth

- Past 30 day alcohol use declined among students from 2001 to 2010 (down by 25%).
- Alcohol use varied by age: only 4% of 6th graders reported recent alcohol use while 41% of 12th graders reported recent alcohol use in 2010.
- Unlike adults, female students reported similar rates of alcohol use as males.

Note on the Sources of Data for Adult Consumption

Data on adult consumption of alcohol (as well as tobacco and drugs) were obtained from three different sources: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU). These surveys vary with regard to methodology, response rate and findings—see table on the following page.

It's important to understand the strengths and limitations of each data source before determining which findings you will use. For example, let's take a look at the indicator *Adults reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days*.

According to NSDUH, 62.7% of survey respondents in Minnesota reported any alcohol use within the past 30 days in 2007/2008 (data are presented as two-year averages). That percent includes persons aged 12 and older. Reported past 30 day alcohol use among 18- to 25-year-olds was 73.3% and among persons aged 26 and older was 66.8%.

According to BRFSS, 61.5% of survey respondents in Minnesota reported any alcohol use within the past 30 days in 2009. That percent includes persons aged 18 and older. Reported past 30 day alcohol use among 18- to 24-year-olds (note different age category from NSDUH) was 49.9%, among 25- to 34-year-olds was 59.5%, and among 35- to 44-year-olds was 70%.

According to MNSASU, 60% of survey respondents in Minnesota reported any alcohol use within the past 30 days in 2004/2005. That percent includes persons aged 18 and older. Reported past 30 day alcohol use among 18- to 20-year-olds was 39%, among 21- to 24-year-olds was 66%, and among 25- to 44- year-olds was 66%.

Looking at the results from the three surveys, it is relatively safe to say that approximately 61% of Minnesota adults reported past 30 day alcohol use. It is a bit less clear if you want to report on past-month drinking among young adults (ages 18 through 24 or 25)—the actual percentage likely lies between 50% and 73%. One important factor to keep in mind is that BRFSS and MNSASU are telephone surveys. Past survey results have not included cell phones, which young adults are more likely to use in place of a land-line. One benefit of the MNSASU is that the sample size is large enough to report data on young adults by region and not just at the state-level (to report NSDUH or BRFSS data by age-group at the sub-state level would require averaging several years together or creating synthetic estimates based on regional demographics).

If you have questions about which source(s) to use, consult with an epidemiologist or email sumn@miph.org.

	National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	MN Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)
Latest Survey	2007/2008	2009	2004/2005
Response Rates	Nation: 75.7%	State of MN: 42.18%	State of MN: 55%
Geographic levels	National, State, Sub-state	National, State	State of MN, Sub-state (Regions)
Sample Design	List of addresses for each sample segment ("Counting and Listing"): 7,200 Census tracts—sample includes 1 per tract, 8 per sub-state sampling region, 2 per quarter. 140,000 dwelling units selected from listings	Disproportionate stratified sample (DSS) design: Phone numbers divided into high- and medium-density groups and sampled separately to obtain a probability sample of all households with telephones.	Choosing the house: Sampled active phone numbers through random digit dialing (RDD). Within the house: "next birthday method"
Target Population	Ages 12 +	Adults Age 18 +	Adults Age 18 +
How data is collected	Face to Face, computer-assisted, self-administered interview (ASCAI), Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)	Telephone, Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)	Telephone, Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)
Demographic Variables	Gender, Age, Race/ethnicity, Education, Health	Gender, Age, Race/ethnicity	Gender, Age group, Race/ethnicity, Region, Foreign Born
Type of Weighting	Weighted combination of: Direct estimates for area and estimates for area based on national regression model and predictors for area	Post stratification weighting serves as a blanket adjustment for non-coverage and non-response, and forces the total number of cases to equal population estimates for each region	Data were weighted so that the final sample reflected the actual gender, age, geographic and racial/ethnic distribution of adults in the state
Common Measures	Alcohol, Tobacco, Drugs	Alcohol, Tobacco	Alcohol, Tobacco, Drugs

NSDUH: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/methods.cfm>

BRFSS: http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/technical_infodata/surveydata/2008.htm and <ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Data/Brfss/userguide.pdf>

MNSASU:

http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Primary&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1&dDocName=dhs_id_055443

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: NIAAA

Per Capita Ethanol Consumption in Gallons among Persons Age 14 and Older

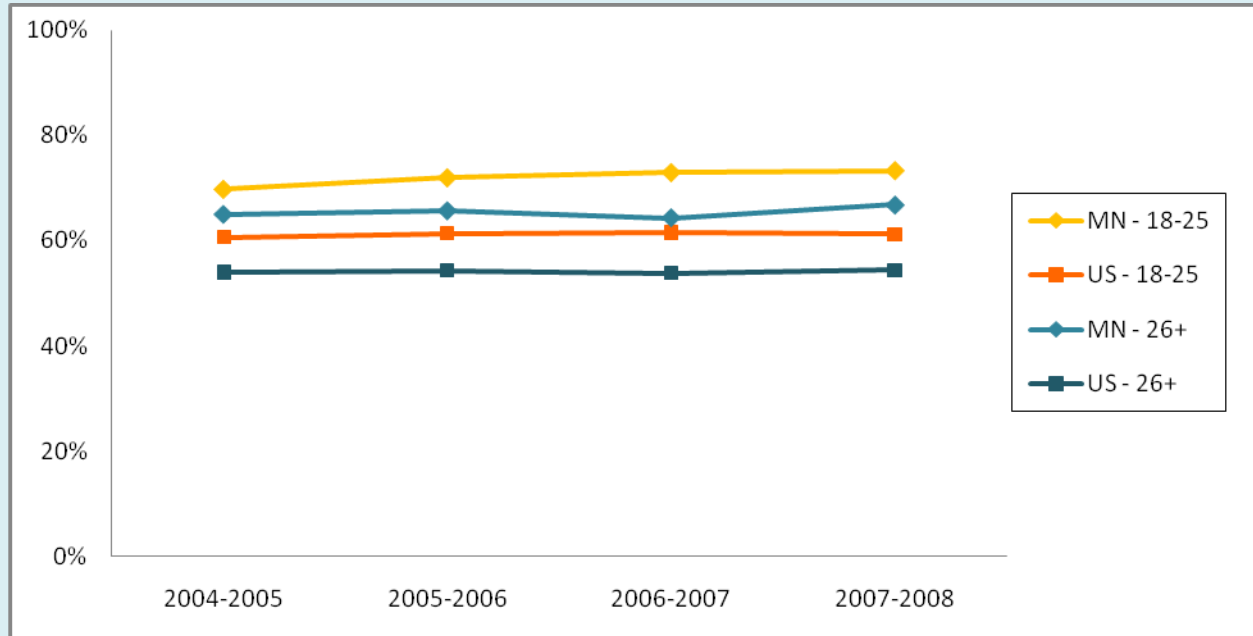
Beer	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	1.25	1.21	1.23	1.18	1.15	1.16
US	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.21
Rate ratio	1.02	0.99	1.02	0.99	0.97	0.96
Wine	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	.32
US	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	.38
Rate ratio	0.85	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.84
Spirits	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	0.87	0.9	0.93	0.96	0.93	0.97
US	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.7	0.71	0.73
Rate ratio	1.34	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.31	1.33
Total	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	2.4	2.41	2.47	2.47	2.40	2.45
US	2.2	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.27	2.31
Rate ratio	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.06	1.06

Volume of Alcoholic Beverages Consumed in 1,000 Gallons

Beer	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	112,735	110,741	113,509	109,109	107,021	108,608
US	6,327,394	6,338,388	6,383,382	6,354,809	6,431,869	6,550,633
Wine	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	8,725	9,307	10,041	10,488	10,477	10,520
US	583,479	614,318	637,769	662,255	687,317	711,788
Spirits	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	8,627	9,050	9,410	9,785	9,474	9,999
US	363,704	381,087	389,994	406,012	420,219	432,629
Total	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN	130,087	129,098	132,960	129,382	126,972	129,127
US	7,274,577	7,333,793	7,411,145	7,423,076	7,539,405	7,695,050

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: NSDUH

Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol within the Past 30 Days



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current alcohol use (%)	61.0%	61.7%	60.7%	62.7%
Ages 12 thru 17	19.2%	18.5%	17.2%	17.0%
Ages 18 thru 25	69.7%	71.9%	72.9%	73.3%
Ages 26 and Over	65.0%	65.7%	64.3%	66.8%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current alcohol use (%)	51.1%	51.4%	51.0%	51.4%
Ages 12 thru 17	17.1%	16.6%	16.3%	15.3%
Ages 18 thru 25	60.7%	61.4%	61.6%	61.2%
Ages 26 and Over	54.0%	54.4%	53.9%	54.4%
Total current alcohol (%)	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN:US**	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.22

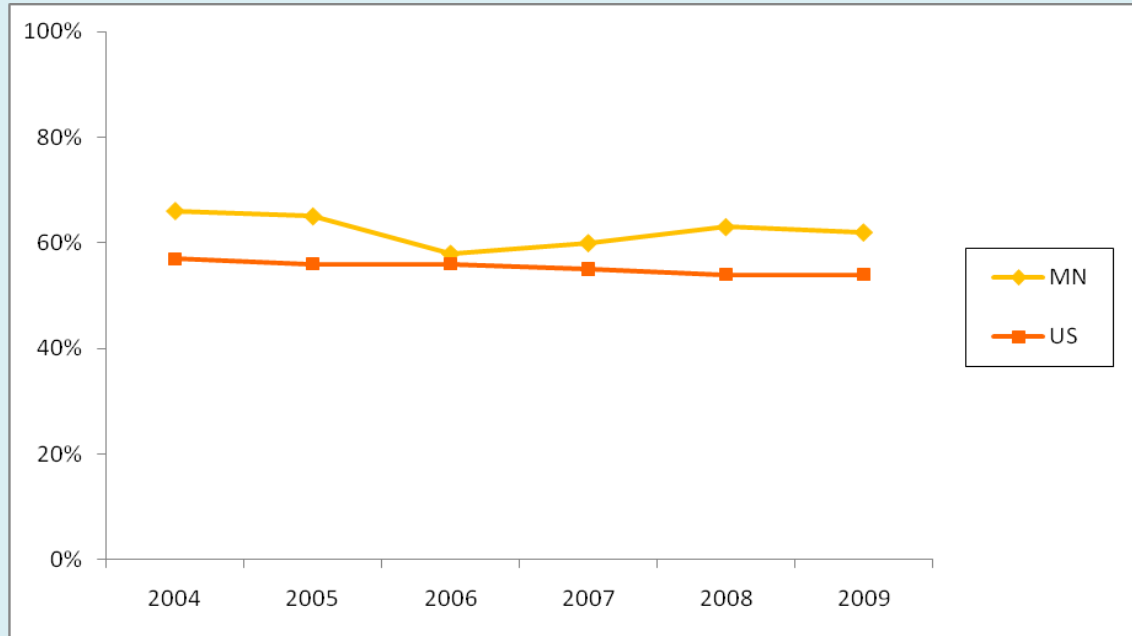
NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: BRFSS

Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol within the Past 30 Days



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Minnesota	66%	65%	58%	60%	63%	62%
US	57%	56%	56%	55%	54%	54%
MN:US*	1.17	1.16	1.05	1.09	1.17	1.15

* Ratio of MN relative to the US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Minnesota Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gender	Male	72%	72%	64%	66%	70%	67%
	Female	61%	58%	54%	54%	56%	56%
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	66%	62%	46%	54%	52%	50%
	Ages 25 thru 34	74%	70%	65%	69%	66%	66%
	Ages 35 thru 44	71%	71%	69%	65%	73%	70%
	Ages 45 thru 54	70%	68%	63%	63%	71%	70%
	Ages 55 thru 64	61%	63%	57%	58%	65%	65%
	Ages 65 and over	51%	51%	44%	47%	48%	44%
Race/Ethnicity	White	68%	67%	60%	62%	65%	63%
	Black	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not available if the un-weighted sample size for the denominator was < 30

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol within the Past 30 Days

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting any Use of Alcohol within the Past 30 Days by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2004/2005			
		MALE	FEMALE
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	44.9%	32.9%
	Ages 21 thru 24	74.4%	57.6%
	Ages 25 thru 44	73.1%	60.2%
	Ages 45 thru 64	68.2%	57.3%
	Ages 65 and over	53.5%	33.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	69.2%	56.6%
	African American or Black	44.3%	24.5%
	American Indian	73.6%	34.2%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	43.5%	24.6%
	Hispanic/Latino	47.0%	19.4%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	51.6%	41.8%
Region	Metro	67.5%	56.0%
	Non-Metro	66.4%	49.8%
	Total	67.0%	53.1%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting any Use of Alcohol within the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005			
		METRO*	NON-METRO
Race/Ethnicity	White	66.8%	58.9%
	African American or Black	34.4%	17.4%
	American Indian	47.6%	49.9%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	33.6%	38.6%
	Hispanic/Latino	32.4%	33.2%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	46.6%	47.1%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting any use	32,125	30,299	29,195	23,599
Percent of all students	26.8%	25.4%	23.1%	20.0%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	11,639	20%
	Female	11,960	20%
Grade	6th	1,598	40%
	9th	8,179	19%
	12th	13,822	41%
Race/Ethnicity	White	18,079	20%
	African-American, African or Black	817	14%
	American Indian	376	22%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	874	27%
	Hispanic/Latino	1,080	40%
Region	Metro	12,061	19%
	Non-Metro	11,538	21%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 days by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	866	4%	732	3%
	9th	3,809	18%	4,370	20%
	12th	6,964	42%	6,858	39%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2010

	6th grade		9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	866	3%	5,676	18%	11,517	42%
African-American or Black	105	4%	333	17%	379	27%
American Indian	76	9%	172	31%	128	44%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	61	3%	346	15%	467	27%
Hispanic/Latino	150	7%	532	29%	398	40%

Race-Specific Data on Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

White Students Reporting any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	541	4%	345	2%
	9th	2,586	17%	3,090	19%
	12th	5,757	44%	5,760	41%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	42	3%	63	5%
	9th	179	17%	154	17%
	12th	211	30%	168	24%
American Indian Students Reporting any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	34	7%	42	10%
	9th	95	30%	77	32%
	12th	71	46%	57	43%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	36	3%	25	2%
	9th	165	16%	181	15%
	12th	251	30%	216	24%

Hispanic/Latino students Reporting any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	68	6%	82	8%
	9th	278	29%	254	29%
	12th	209	44%	189	37%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Race/Ethnicity	White	8,450	20%	9,629	21%
	African-American or Black	682	14%	135	15%
	American Indian	121	19%	255	24%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	733	14%	141	15%
	Hispanic/Latino	685	22%	395	22%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Age at First Use of Alcohol

About the Indicator: Prevention planners may use data about age of first use as one factor in determining when to initiate prevention programs, policies, and practices. In addition, these data are valuable for reporting purposes. Some grantees are required to report age of first use as one their GPRA measures.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Approximately 1 in 5 students reported having more than a few sips of alcohol at age 13 or younger.
- Average age at first use was the same in the seven-county metro area as in the non-metro counties.

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: MSS

Minnesota Students Reporting Age They First had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol by Gender, 2010

		N (#)	%
10 years old or younger	Male	5,960	62%
	Female	3,678	38%
11 years old	Male	1,984	55%
	Female	1,607	45%
12 years old	Male	2,326	54%
	Female	1,977	46%
13 years old	Male	2,818	45%
	Female	3,477	55%
14 years old	Male	3,849	45%
	Female	4,636	55%
15 years old	Male	2,921	46%
	Female	3,408	54%
16 years old	Male	2,510	47%
	Female	2,883	53%
17 years old or older	Male	1,990	49%
	Female	2,082	51%

Minnesota Students Reporting they First had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol at Age 13 or Younger, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	13,088	22%
	Female	10,739	18%
	Total	23,827	20%
Grade	6th	6,937	16%
	9th	11,233	27%
	12th	5,657	17%
Race/Ethnicity	White	15,833	18%
	African-American, African or Black	1,290	22%
	American Indian	592	34%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1,188	20%
	Hispanic/Latino	1,628	33%
Region	Metro	11,776	18%
	Non-Metro	12,051	22%

***Average Age Minnesota Students First had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol by Gender and Grade,
2010***

		MALE	FEMALE
7-County Metro	6 th Grade	10	10
	9 th Grade	12	13
	12 th Grade	14	15
Non-metro	6 th Grade	10	10
	9 th Grade	12	13
	12 th Grade	14	15
Total	6 th Grade	10	10
	9 th Grade	12	13
	12 th Grade	14	15

Note: Age category options on the survey include “10 or younger” and “17 or older.” To calculate an average, these categories were set at 10 and 17 respectively. Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Recent Binge Drinking

About the Indicator: Binge drinking has been associated with alcohol-related injuries and deaths, as well as violence and crime. Up until 2006, BRFSS defined binge drinking as having 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion². In 2006, binge drinking was defined as 5 or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females in a row on one occasion. MNSASU used the later definition; both captured binge drinking in the past 30 days. NSDUH defined binge drinking as five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. MSS defined binge drinking as 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion in the past 14 days (for males or females).

Adult is defined as persons aged 18 and older. Youth include 6th, 9th, and 12th graders.

Data Source(s): Adults: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Youth: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

NOTE: Adult measure captures binge drinking in the past 30 days; youth measure captures binge drinking in the past 14 days.

Section Summary:

Adults:

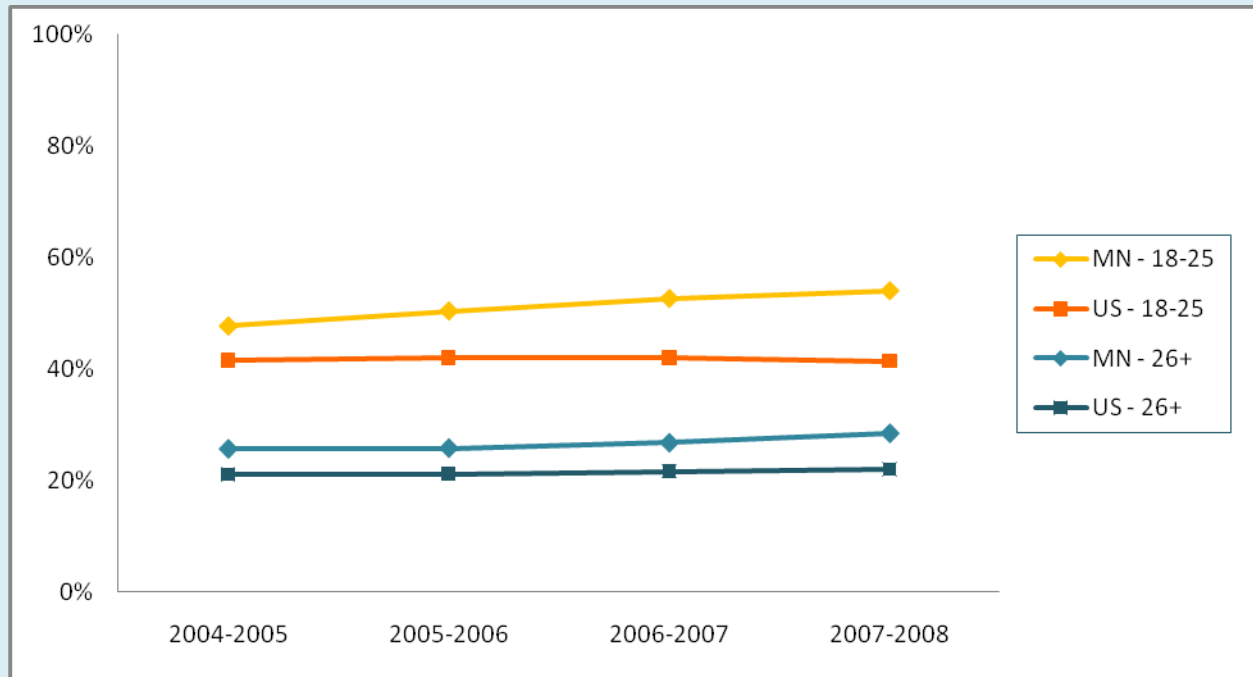
- Minnesotans report higher rates of binge drinking than the national average.
- Males had higher rates of recent binge drinking than females, regardless of age, race/ethnicity, or region.
- Adult males aged 21 through 24 had the highest rate of recent binge drinking: 47.9% (MNSASU).

Youth:

- Binge drinking is more prevalent among 12th grade students than 9th grade students, and is higher among males as compared to females within 12th grade.
- Recent binge drinking declined among students from 2001 to 2010 (down by 31.3%).

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: NSDUH

Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current binge drinking (%)	27.4%	27.9%	28.8%	30.1%
Ages 12 thru 17	12.9%	12.8%	11.9%	10.5%
Ages 18 thru 25	47.6%	50.4%	52.6%	54.0%
Ages 26 and Over	25.7%	25.8%	26.7%	28.4%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current binge drinking (%)	22.7%	22.8%	23.2%	23.8%
Ages 12 thru 17	10.5%	10.1%	10.0%	9.3%
Ages 18 thru 25	41.5%	42.0%	42.0%	41.4%
Ages 26 and Over	21.1%	21.2%	21.7%	22.0%
Total current binge drinking (%)	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN: US**	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.26

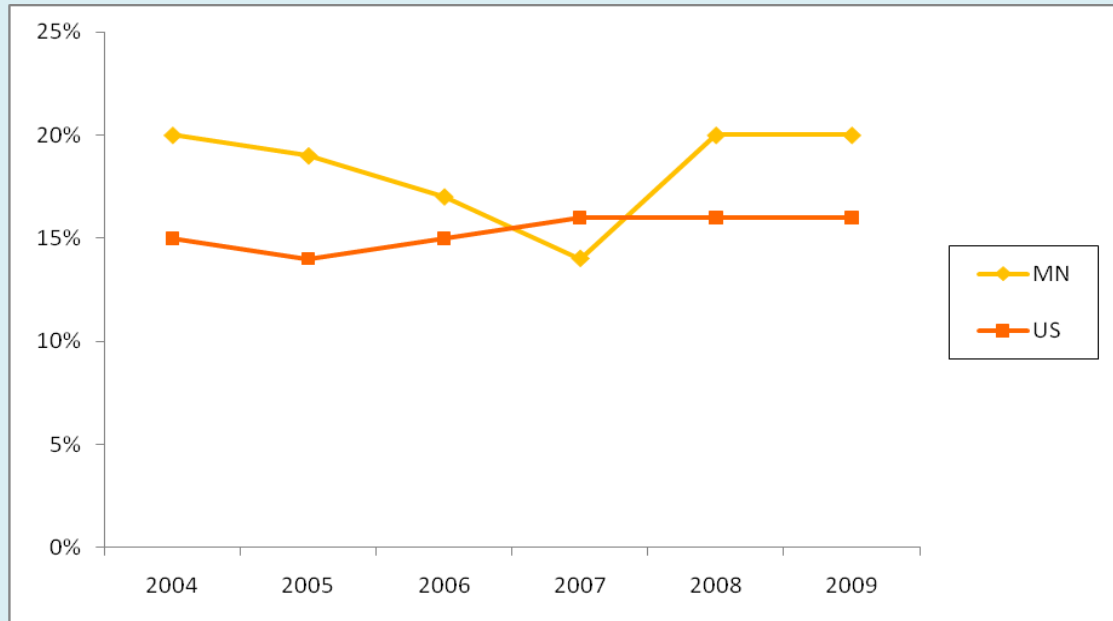
NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: BRFSS

Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Minnesota	20%	19%	17%	14%	20%	20%
US	15%	14%	15%	16%	16%	16%
MN:US*	1.33	1.3	1.13	0.91	1.28	1.28

* Ratio of MN relative to the US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Minnesota Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gender	Male	29%	29%	24%	19%	27%	25%
	Female	12%	9%	12%	10%	13%	15%
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	37%	32%	27%	19%	29%	28%
	Ages 25 thru 34	30%	31%	26%	23%	26%	28%
	Ages 35 thru 44	22%	21%	22%	19%	28%	24%
	Ages 45 thru 54	16%	16%	17%	12%	20%	23%
	Ages 55 thru 64	11%	9%	9%	9%	12%	14%
	Ages 65 and over	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	20%	19%	18%	14%	20%	21%
	Black	N/A	N/A	12%	9%	N/A	N/A
	Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	7%	N/A	13%
	Other	N/A	N/A	14%	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not available if the un-weighted sample size for the denominator was < 30

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Binge Drinking Within the Past 30 Days by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2004/2005

		MALE	FEMALE
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	35.1%	26.0%
	Ages 21 thru 24	47.9%	29.3%
	Ages 25 thru 44	30.8%	17.6%
	Ages 45 thru 64	17.8%	8.6%
	Ages 65 and over	4.3%	1.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	24.8%	14.0%
	African American or Black	12.5%	7.1%
	American Indian	50.2%	19.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	16.3%	10.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	25.9%	5.2%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	22.2%	15.1%
Region	Metro	23.1%	13.6%
	Non-Metro	25.8%	13.3%
	Total	24.3%	13.5%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Binge Drinking Within the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

		METRO*	NON-METRO
Race/Ethnicity	White	19.1%	19.5%
	African American or Black	9.7%	7.0%
	American Indian	27.2%	33.8%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	13.4%	12.2%
	Hispanic/Latino	14.9%	15.7%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	22.9%	13.0%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

Note: Adults are defined as persons aged 18 and older. Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MSS

Students* Reporting having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on atLeast 1 Occasion within the Past 2 weeks

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting binge use	18,114	17,691	16,239	12,506
Percent of all respondents	23.3%	22.3%	20.2%	16.0%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	6,795	18%
	Female	5,711	15%
Grade	9th	4,224	10%
	12th	8,282	24%
Race/Ethnicity	White	9,686	16%
	African-American, African or Black	393	12%
	American Indian	205	24%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	471	12%
	Hispanic/Latino	554	20%
Region	Metro	6,366	16%
	Non-Metro	6,140	17%

Minnesota Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	2,078	10	2,146	10
	12th	4,717	29	3,565	21

Minnesota Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	2,792	9%	6,894	25%
African-American, African or Black	174	9%	219	15%
American Indian	107	19%	98	34%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	192	9%	279	16%
Hispanic/Latino	325	18%	229	23%

*This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

Race-Specific Data on Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks

White Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	1,364	9%	1,428	9%
	12th	3,889	29%	3,005	21%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 weeks by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	94	9%	80	9%
	12th	148	21%	71	10%
American Indian students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	61	19%	46	19%
	12th	61	39%	37	28%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	88	8%	104	9%
	12th	164	20%	115	13%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	178	19%	147	17%
	12th	131	28%		19%

Minnesota Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Race/Ethnicity	White	4,550	16%	5,136	17%
	African-American, African or Black	322	11%	71	13%
	American Indian	65	24%	140	25%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	396	12%	75	12%
	Hispanic/Latino	336	19%	218	21%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Heavy Alcohol Use

About the Indicator: Daily alcohol use can pose an increased health risk depending on a combination of factors including quantity consumed and family medical history. Heavy use of alcohol is defined as average daily alcohol consumption greater than 2 drinks for males and 1 drink for females.

These data are only available for adults. Adults are defined as persons aged 18 and older.

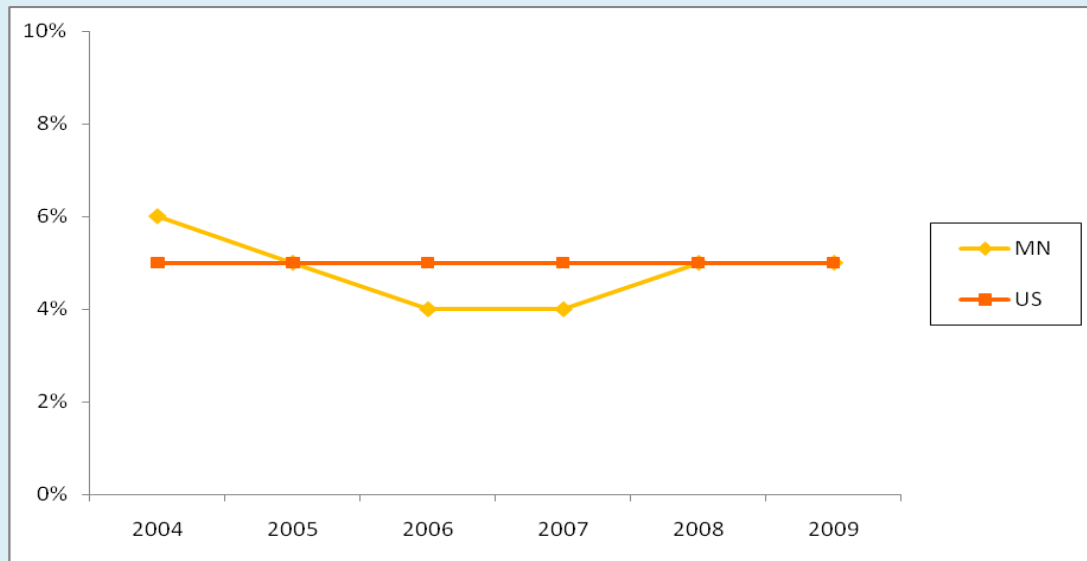
Data Source(s): Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Section Summary:

- In 2009, Minnesota's heavy drinking rate was similar to the national average.
- Minnesota women reported rates of heavy drinking as high as those of men in the state: 5%.
- Heavy drinking is highest among Minnesotans age 45-54.

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: BRFSS

Adults Reporting Average Daily Alcohol Consumption Greater than 2 Drinks (Male) or Greater than 1 Drink (Female) per Day



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Minnesota	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%
US	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
MN:US*	1.14	1.00	0.80	0.73	0.92	0.98

* Ratio of MN relative to the US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Minnesota Adults Reporting Average Daily Alcohol Consumption Greater than 2 Drinks (Male) or Greater than 1 Drink (Female) Per Day

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gender	Male	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%
	Female	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	12%	9%	4%	6%	3%	5%
	Ages 25 thru 34	5%	4%	3%	2%	5%	5%
	Ages 35 thru 44	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%
	Ages 45 thru 54	4%	6%	5%	4%	6%	7%
	Ages 55 thru 64	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%	6%
	Ages 65 and over	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%
	Black	N/A	N/A	1%	2%	3%	4%
	Hispanic	N/A	N/A	9%	N/A	6%	1%
	Other	N/A	N/A	3%	2%	N/A	1%

N/A = Not available if the un-weighted sample size for the denominator was < 30

Note: Adults are defined as persons aged 18 and older. Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Impaired Driving

About the Indicator: As a depressant, alcohol use interferes with coordination, judgment and reaction time. The following data sources contain reported behavior of impaired driving or riding with an impaired driver. Penalties related to impaired driving are included in the upcoming section. Adult is defined as persons aged 18 and older. Youth include 6th, 9th, and 12th graders.

Data Source(s): Adults: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); Youth: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

Adults:

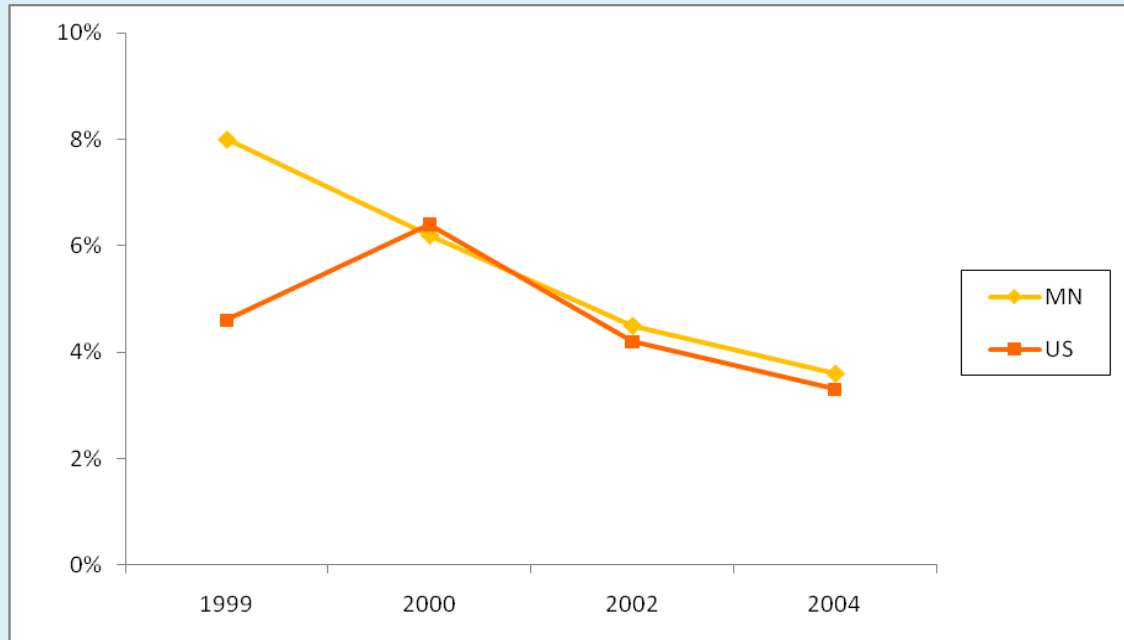
- From 2000 to 2004, rates of reported impaired driving among Minnesota adults were similar to national rates—both declining over time.

Youth:

- 19.0% of 12th grade students reported driving impaired in 2010 (down 36.7% from 2004).
- Impaired driving among 9th and 12th graders decreased 44.4% from 2001 to 2010.
- Riding with an impaired driver decreased among students from 2001 to 2007 (down 27.3%).

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: BRFSS

Adults Reporting Driving after having had "Perhaps Too Much to Drink" in the Past 30 Days



	1999	2000	2002	2004
Minnesota	8.0%	6.2%	4.5%	3.6%
US	4.6%	6.4%	4.2%	3.3%
MN:US*	1.70	0.97	1.07	1.09

*Ratio of MN relative to the US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Adults Reporting Driving after having had "Perhaps Too Much to Drink" in the Past 30 Days

		1999	2000	2002	2004
Gender	Male	11.9%	7.8%	7.4%	4.9%
	Female	3.6%	4.5%	1.3%	2.5%
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	11.4%	18.5%	7.9%	8.3%
	Ages 21 thru 29	12.9%	7.4%	5.1%	5.1%
	Ages 30 thru 34	10.1%	7.7%	4.7%	4.0%
	Ages 35 thru 54	6.3%	6.6%	5.3%	4.6%
	Ages 55 thru 64	7.9%	2.6%	3.4%	1.6%
	Ages 65 and over	3.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	7.7%	6.2%	4.6%	7.6%
	Black	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not available if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 50

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Students* Reporting Driving a Motor Vehicle One More or More after using Alcohol or Drugs, within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number driving impaired	12,611	11,761	9,348	6,949
Percent of all respondents	18%	17%	13%	10%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Impaired Driving in the Past 12 months by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	4,072	13%
	Female	2,877	8%
	9th	1,377	4%
	12th	5,612	19%
Race/Ethnicity	White	5,673	11%
	African-American, African or Black	217	8%
	American Indian	98	14%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	167	5%
	Hispanic/Latino	215	9%
Region	Metro	3,331	9%
	Non-metro	3,618	12%

Minnesota Students Reporting Impaired Driving in the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	808	5%	529	3%
	12th	3,264	23%	2,348	15%

Minnesota Students Reporting Impaired Driving in the Past 12 Months by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	865	3%	4,808	20%
African-American, African or Black	80	5%	137	12%
American Indian	42	9%	56	23%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	52	2%	115	8%
Hispanic/Latino	85	4%	130	16%

*This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

Race-Specific Data on Impaired Driving in the Past 12 Months

White Students Reporting Impaired Driving by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	808	5%	529	3%
	12th	3,264	23%	2,348	15%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting Impaired Driving by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	65	8%	15	2%
	12th	101	17%	36	6%
American Indian Students Reporting Impaired Driving by Gender and Grade, 2010					
Female		Male			
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	24	9%	18	9%
	12th	32	24%	24	21%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting Impaired Driving by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	30	3%	22	2%
	12th	73	10%	42	6%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Impaired Driving by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	55	7%	30	4%
	12th	84	21%	46	11%

Minnesota Students Reporting Impaired Driving in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
	White	2,552	10%	3,121	12%
	African-American, African or Black	168	7%	49	11%
	American Indian	32	14%	66	14%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	125	4%	42	8%
	Hispanic/Latino	125	9%	90	10%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Students* Reporting Riding with Friends after they have been Using Alcohol or Drugs, within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number riding with friends	26,388	25,526	22,370	23,815
Percent of all respondents	32%	30%	26%	27%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	11,753	28%
	Female	12,062	27%
Grade	9th	7,354	17%
	12th	11,428	33%
Race/Ethnicity	White	18,690	27%
	African-American, African or Black	1,325	27%
	American Indian	1,263	37%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1,160	24%
	Hispanic/Latino	1,377	34%
Region	Metro	9,768	23%
	Non-Metro	9,014	25%

Minnesota Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	3,501	16%	3,853	17%
	12th	6,297	37%	5,131	29%

Minnesota Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	4,790	15%	9,064	33%
African-American, African or Black	403	19%	441	29%
American Indian	192	33%	142	47%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	382	16%	508	29%
Hispanic/Latino	509	26%	387	37%

Race-Specific Data on Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months

White Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 months, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	2,191	14%	2,599	15%
	12th	4,982	37%	4,082	29%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	247	21%	156	15%
	12th	262	35%	179	23%
American Indian Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	109	33%	83	32%
	12th	77	47%	65	47%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	192	17%	190	15%
	12th	286	33%	222	24%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	261	26%	248	27%
	12th	213	42%	174	32%

Minnesota Students Reporting Riding with Impaired Friends in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	6,513	22%	7,341	24%
African-American, African or Black	692	22%	152	26%
American Indian	96	33%	238	40%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	740	21%	150	23%
Hispanic/Latino	554	29%	342	31%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

3. Alcohol Use in Minnesota: Consequences

Alcohol-Attributable Deaths

About the Indicator: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calculates Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates of alcohol-related deaths due to alcohol consumption. To do this, ARDI either calculates or uses pre-determined estimates of Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs)— the proportion of deaths from various causes that are due to alcohol. These AAFs are then multiplied by the number of deaths caused by a specific condition (e.g., liver cancer) to obtain the number of alcohol-attributable deaths.

Data Source(s): Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI)

Section Summary:

- Alcohol-attributable deaths among males are more than double that of females in both Minnesota and the US.
- A majority of alcohol-related deaths are from acute causes, particularly motor vehicle traffic crashes, fall injuries and suicides.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Alcohol-Attributable Disease Impact (ARDI)

Alcohol Attributable Deaths, Average for 2001-2005: Medium & High Average Daily Alcohol Consumption, All Ages

	Minnesota			United States		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total for All Causes	799	354	1,152	57,429	22,217	79,646
Chronic Causes						
Acute pancreatitis	5	4	9	366	329	695
Alcohol abuse	23	10	33	1,868	514	2,382
Alcohol cardiomyopathy	3	0	3	389	59	448
Alcohol dependence syndrome	70	16	86	3,037	820	3,857
Alcohol polyneuropathy	0	0	0	1	0	1
Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis	3	1	4	248	63	311
Alcoholic gastritis	0	0	0	17	4	21
Alcoholic liver disease	119	48	167	8,938	3,281	12,219
Alcoholic psychosis	12	4	16	568	183	751
Breast cancer (females only)	0	6	6	0	355	355
Cholelithiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronic hepatitis	0	<1	<1	2	2	4
Chronic pancreatitis	0	1	1	118	112	229
Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol	0	0	0	77	14	91
Epilepsy	1	1	2	102	88	191
Esophageal cancer	7	1	8	426	52	478
Esophageal varices	<1	0	<1	53	20	74
Gastroesophageal hemorrhage	0	0	0	16	13	29
Hypertension	8	9	17	753	610	1,363
Ischemic heart disease	7	3	10	609	277	8862
Laryngeal cancer	2	<1	3	207	30	237
Liver cancer	8	3	11	598	187	786
Liver cirrhosis unspecified	41	36	76	4,134	2,921	7,055
Low birth weight prematurity IUGR death	1	1	1	108	52	160
Oropharyngeal cancer	4	1	5	320	56	376
Portal hypertension	0	0	0	26	14	40
Prostate cancer (males only)	5	0	5	232	0	232
Psoriasis	0	0	0	<1	<1	<1
Stroke hemorrhagic	24	5	30	1,472	303	1,775
Stroke ischemic	11	4	15	495	181	676
Supraventricular cardiac dysrhythmia	2	3	5	85	102	187
Subtotal	356	156	512	25,269	10,646	35,915

Acute Causes						
Air-space transport	2	<1	3	104	21	125
Alcohol poisoning	5	0	5	292	78	370
Aspiration	1	1	2	109	95	204
Child maltreatment	1	1	2	96	72	168
Drowning	11	1	12	716	152	868
Fall injuries	77	93	170	2,888	2,644	5,532
Fire injuries	8	6	14	692	466	1,158
Firearm injuries	<1	0	<1	108	15	123
Homicide	41	14	55	6,174	1,613	7,787
Hypothermia	4	3	7	182	87	269
Motor-vehicle non-traffic crashes	5	<1	6	147	36	183
Motor-vehicle traffic crashes	151	44	195	10,802	3,016	13,819
Occupational and machine injuries	2	0	2	130	7	138
Other road vehicle crashes	2	<1	3	165	45	210
Poisoning (not alcohol)	35	13	48	3,669	1,747	5,416
Suicide	94	21	115	5,778	1,457	7,235
Suicide by and exposure to alcohol	0	0	0	22	9	31
Water transport	2	0	2	87	11	98
Subtotal	442	198	640	32,159	11,572	43,731

Note: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) software generates estimates of alcohol-related deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) due to alcohol consumption. To do this, ARDI either calculates or uses pre-determined estimates of Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs)—that is, the proportion of deaths from various causes that are due to alcohol. These AAFs are then multiplied by the number of deaths caused by a specific condition (e.g., liver cancer) to obtain the number of alcohol-attributable deaths.

Numbers may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding. ARDI assigns a value of <1 when there was exactly one death from a condition that is not 100% alcohol-attributable (i.e., a condition with an AAF <1).

Years of Potential Life Lost, Average for 2001-2005: Medium & High Average Daily Alcohol Consumption, All Ages

	Male	Female	Total
Minnesota	22,433	8,496	30,929
United States	1,729,877	627,667	2,357,544

Note: Total for all causes. Data on life expectancy are obtained from the National Vital Statistics System managed by the National Center for Health Statistics (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>). Life expectancy data were also stratified by age and gender using standard 5-year age groupings. These life expectancy data were, in turn, used to estimate the YPLL for alcohol-attributable deaths.

Since YPLL is based on the age at death, the YPLL for a particular alcohol-related condition is directly related to the age distribution of the persons who typically die of that condition. As a result, YPLL generally tends to be higher for conditions that disproportionately affect youth and young adults (e.g., motor-vehicle traffic deaths) and lower for conditions that primarily affect older adults (e.g., ischemic heart disease).

Deaths from Suicide

About the Indicator: Suicide is closely associated with alcohol and drug abuse. The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) measures all suicides, many of which are attributable to substance abuse.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a measure of Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs). AAFs are based on direct observations about the relationship between alcohol and a given health outcome. The AAF for suicide for both males and females is 23%.

In order to provide comprehensive data on suicides, both measures are presented.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Minnesota Department of Health, CDC Wonder Compressed Mortality Data, and the Alcohol-Related Disease Impact

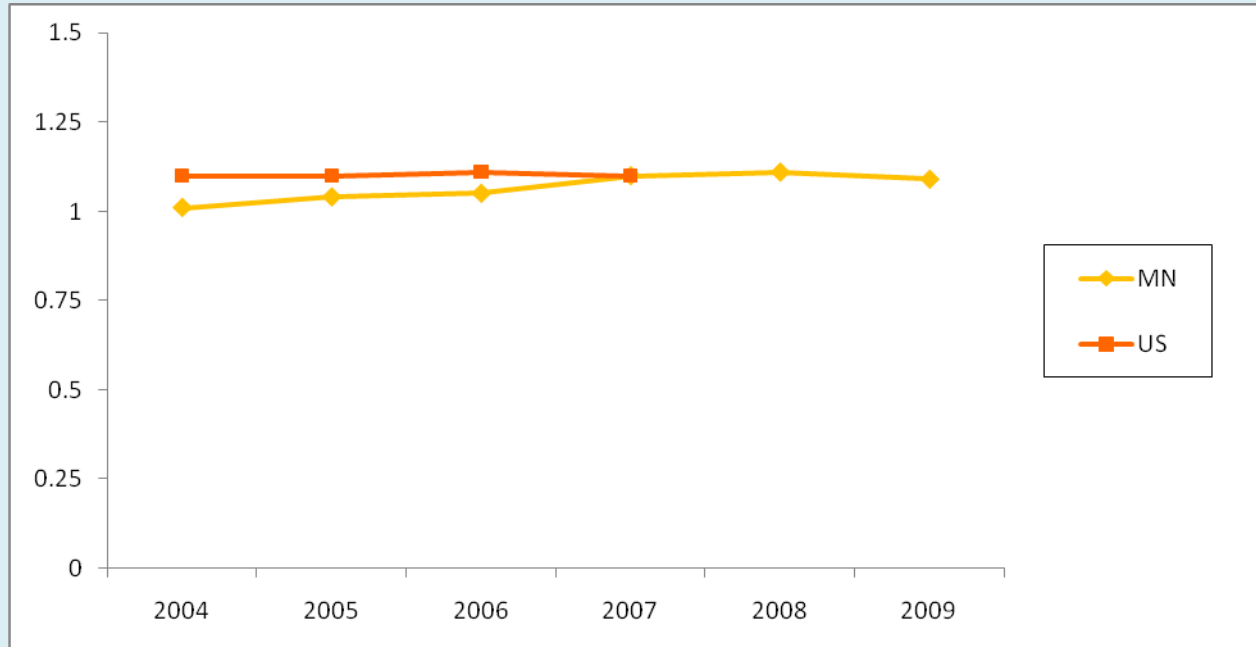
Section Summary:

- Approximately one in every 10,000 Minnesotans commits suicide annually.
- Males are significantly more likely than females to commit suicide.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health and CDC Wonder

Deaths from Suicide per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Suicide	522	542	550	571	593	589
Rate per 10,000 population	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.11	1.09
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Suicide	32,439	32,637	33,300	34,598	N/A	N/A
Rate per 10,000 population	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.10	N/A	N/A
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN:US**	0.92	0.95	0.95	1.00	N/A	N/A

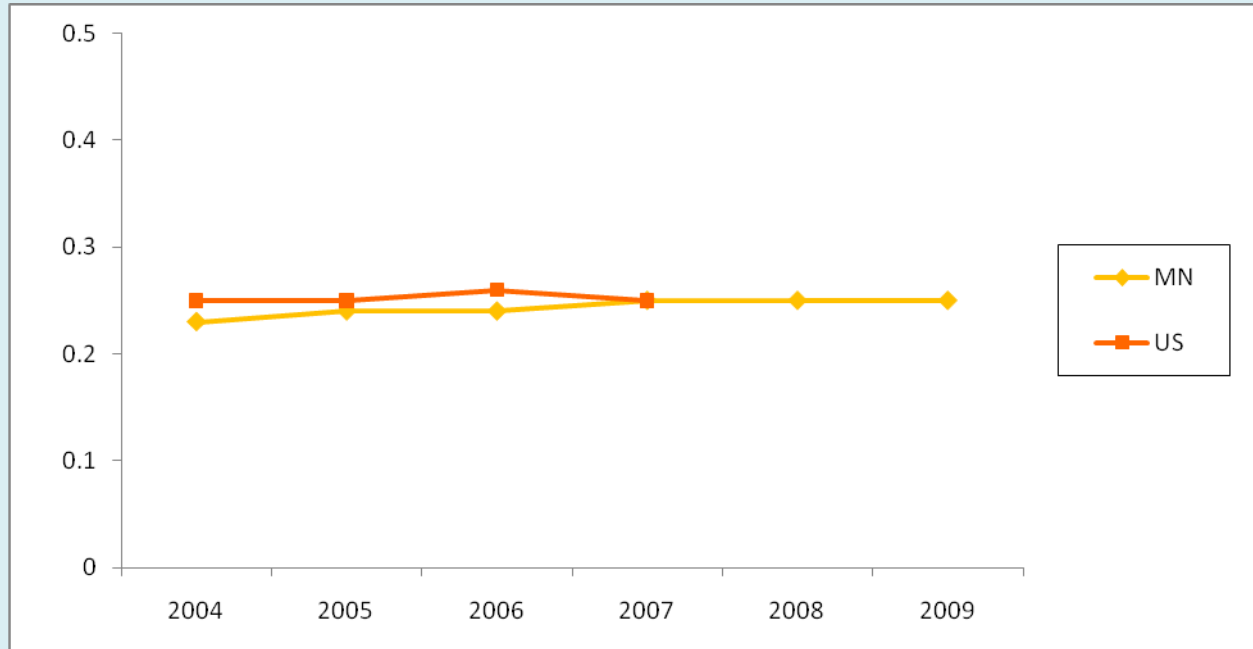
**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

N/A = Not available yet for 2008-2009

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health, CDC Wonder, and ARDI

Deaths from Alcohol Related* Suicide per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Alcohol-related* Suicide	120	125	127	131	136	135
Rate per 10,000 population	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Alcohol-related* Suicide	7,461	7,507	7,659	7,958	N/A	N/A
Rate per 10,000 population	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	N/A	N/A
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN:US**	0.92	0.96	0.92	1.00	N/A	N/A

* = Alcohol-related suicide data are calculated using the AAF for suicide, 23%

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

N/A = Not available yet for 2008-2009

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Total Minnesota Suicide Deaths by Gender, Number and Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000 Population

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males	Number	425	440	441	462	488	468
	Rate	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.78	1.86	1.76
Females	Number	97	104	109	109	105	121
	Rate	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.45

Total Minnesota Suicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Number and Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000 Population

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
White	Number	478	499	504	524	542	537
	Rate	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.09
African American/African	Number	11	8	20	14	24	18
	Rate	*	*	*	*	1.00	*
American Indian	Number	16	21	13	16	10	14
	Rate	*	2.87	*	*	*	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	Number	11	13	10	10	10	7
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	Number	9	12	11	8	6	8
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*

Total Minnesota Suicide Deaths by Age Group, Number and Crude Death Rate per 10,000 Population

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ages 5 thru 14	Number	7	11	5	3	5	9
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ages 15 thru 24	Number	84	94	83	82	85	84
	Rate	1.18	1.11	1.24	1.11	1.17	1.13
Ages 25 thru 34	Number	89	85	93	91	87	79
	Rate	1.22	1.31	1.24	1.38	1.25	1.13
Ages 35 thru 44	Number	120	97	115	116	121	96
	Rate	1.48	1.51	1.24	1.51	1.68	1.38
Ages 45 thru 54	Number	107	124	117	123	138	159
	Rate	1.19	1.42	1.61	1.48	1.17	1.96
Ages 55 thru 64	Number	59	66	66	82	84	83
	Rate	1.09	1.21	1.30	1.23	1.45	1.38
Ages 65 thru 74	Number	17	29	32	34	26	40
	Rate	0.75	*	0.96	1.03	0.79	1.16
Ages 75 thru 84	Number	27	27	30	28	28	28
	Rate	1.42	1.25	1.24	1.39	1.31	1.28
Ages 85 and over	Number	12	11	9	12	19	11
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = Rate not calculated if number of deaths is 20 or less

Deaths from Cirrhosis

About the Indicator: Cirrhosis is closely associated with alcohol abuse. The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) measures all cirrhoses, many of which are attributable to substance abuse.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a measure of Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs). AAFs are based on direct observations about the relationship between alcohol and a given health outcome. The AAF for cirrhosis for both males and females is 40%.

In order to provide comprehensive data on cirrhoses, both measures are presented.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Minnesota Department of Health, CDC Wonder Compressed Mortality Data, and the Alcohol-Related Disease Impact

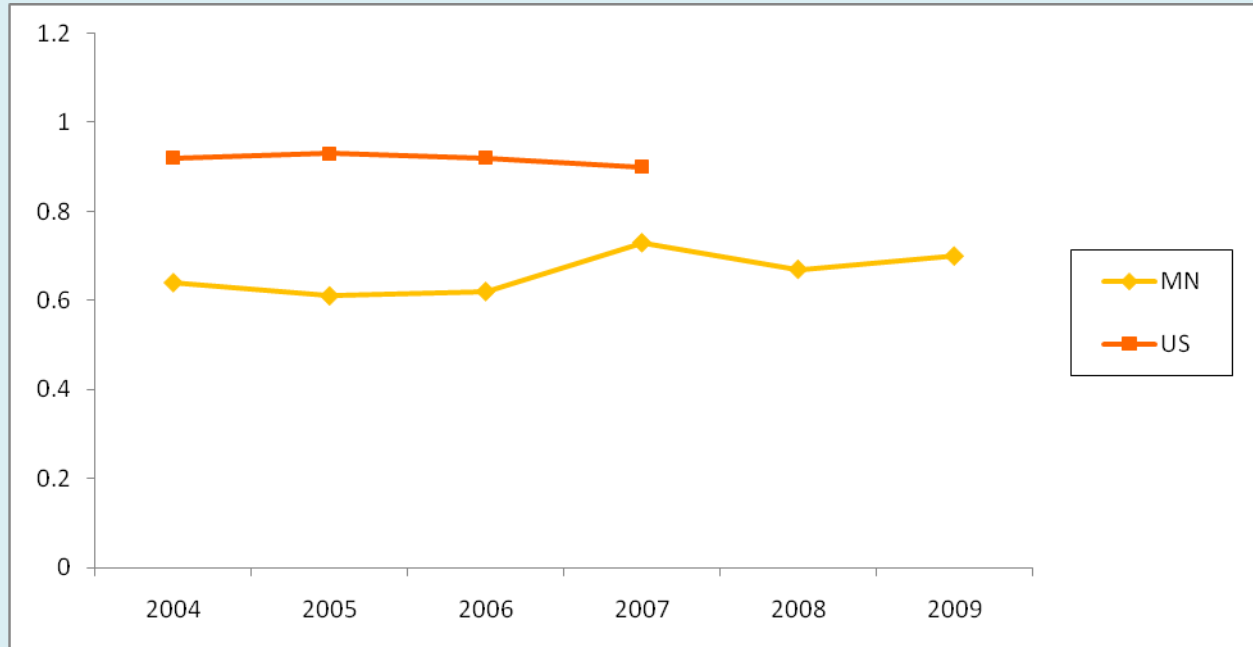
Section Summary:

- Minnesota's cirrhosis death rate increased slightly from 0.67 per 10,000 population in 2008 to 0.70 per 10,000 population in 2009.
- The Minnesota rates of cirrhosis and alcohol-related cirrhosis have been consistently lower than the US rates.
- Cirrhosis deaths occur more frequently among Minnesota males than females.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health and CDC Wonder

Deaths from Cirrhosis per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Cirrhosis	328	320	323	380	378	403
Rate per 10,000 population	0.64	0.61	0.62	0.73	0.67	0.70
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Cirrhosis	27,013	27,530	27,555	29,068	N/A	N/A
Rate per 10,000 population	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.90	N/A	N/A
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN:US**	0.70	0.66	0.67	0.81	N/A	N/A

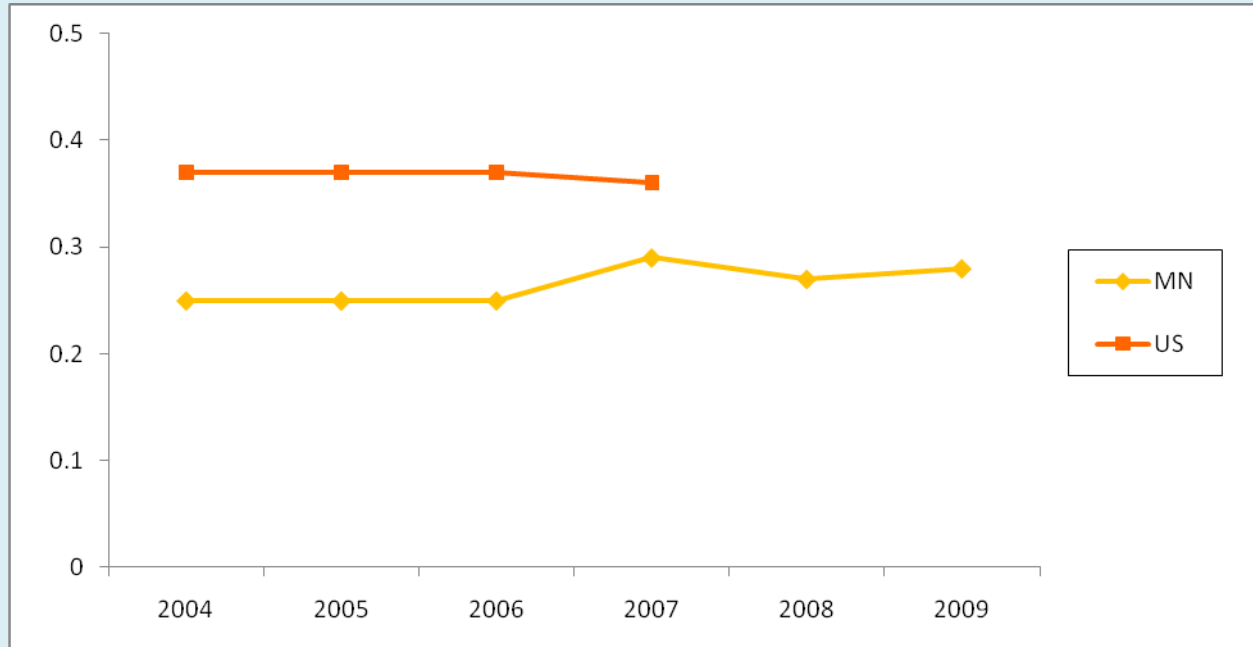
**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

N/A = Not available yet for 2008-2009

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health, CDC Wonder, and ARDI

Deaths from Alcohol-Related* Cirrhosis per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from alcohol-related* cirrhosis	131	128	129	152	151	161
Rate per 10,000 population	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.27	0.28
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from alcohol-related* cirrhosis	10,805	11,012	11,022	11,627	N/A	N/A
Rate per 10,000 population	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	N/A	N/A
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN:US**	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.81	N/A	N/A

*= Alcohol-related suicide data are calculated using the AAF for cirrhosis, 40%

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

N/A = Not available yet for 2008-2009

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Total Minnesota Cirrhosis Deaths by Gender, Number and Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000 Population

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males	Number	208	196	177	250	231	273
	Rate	0.92	0.85	0.78	0.70	0.86	0.98
Females	Number	120	124	146	130	147	130
	Rate	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.52	0.51	0.44

Total Minnesota Cirrhosis Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Number and Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000 Population

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
White	Number	297	294	284	340	326	357
	Rate	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.65	0.62	0.66
African American/African	Number	8	11	4	9	19	10
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian	Number	19	11	28	24	22	22
	Rate	*	*	5.26	5.10	4.30	3.95
Asian/Pacific Islander	Number	4	4	3	5	1	5
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	Number	7	3	5	7	12	11
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = Rate not calculated if number of deaths is 20 or less

Total Minnesota Cirrhosis Deaths by Age Group, Number and Crude Death Rate per 10,000 Population

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ages 25 thru 34	Number	3	5	3	3	5	5
	Rate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ages 35 thru 44	Number	39	33	34	45	34	30
	Rate	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.61	0.47	0.43
Ages 45 thru 54	Number	89	81	77	101	108	125
	Rate	1.18	1.05	0.97	1.26	1.33	1.54
Ages 55 thru 64	Number	77	75	82	95	102	111
	Rate	1.58	1.47	1.53	1.70	1.76	1.84
Ages 65 thru 74	Number	58	73	62	60	59	66
	Rate	1.93	2.41	2.00	1.90	1.79	1.91
Ages 75 thru 84	Number	49	39	49	52	54	50
	Rate	2.26	1.80	2.27	2.42	2.53	2.28
Ages 85 and over	Number	12	13	15	22	15	16
	Rate	*	*	*	2.10	*	*

* = Rate not calculated if number of deaths is 20 or less

Fatal Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

About the Indicator: As a depressant, alcohol use interferes with coordination, judgment and reaction time and can have fatal consequences. Driving while impaired puts the driver and others at risk.

The following measures report the number of fatal alcohol related crashes and number of deaths in which at least one driver, pedestrian, or cyclist has been drinking.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety and US Fatality Analysis Reporting System

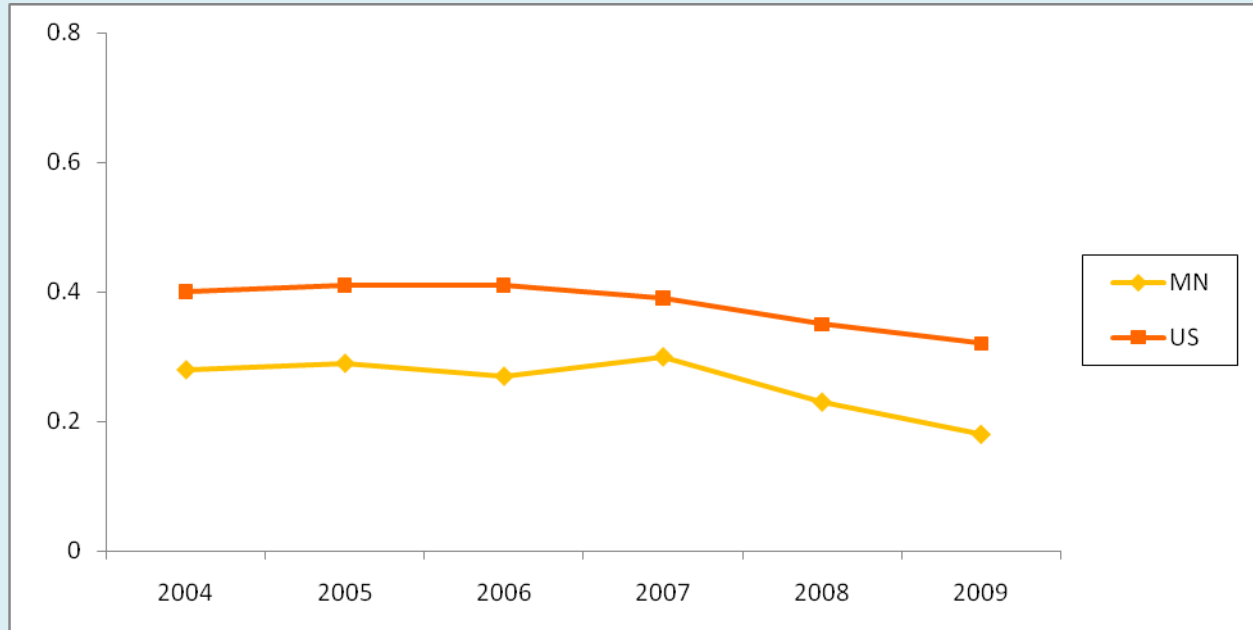
Section Summary:

- Just under one-third of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in Minnesota are alcohol-related.
- Minnesota consistently had a lower rate of fatal alcohol-related traffic crashes than the US.
- In 2009, over 100 Minnesotans were killed in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: FARS

Alcohol-Related Fatal Traffic Crashes (0.08 BAC or higher) per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of fatal alcohol-related crashes	143	149	139	153	122	95
Percent of all fatal crashes in MN	27%	30%	30%	33%	30%	26%
Rate per 10,000 population	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.23	0.18
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of fatal alcohol-related crashes	11,668	12,199	12,150	11,780	10,684	9,813
Percent of all fatal crashes in US	30%	31%	31%	31%	31%	32%
Rate per 10,000 population	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.32
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN:US**	0.70	0.71	0.66	0.77	0.69	0.56

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths (0.08 BAC or higher) per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of persons killed in fatal alcohol-related crashes	156	163	149	173	132	108
Percent of persons killed in all fatal crashes in MN	28%	29%	30%	34%	29%	26%
Rate per 10,000 population	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.33	0.25	0.21
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of persons killed in fatal alcohol-related crashes	13,099	13,582	13,491	13,841	11,711	10,839
Percent of persons killed in all fatal crashes in US	31%	31%	32%	32%	31%	32%
Rate per 10,000 population	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.39	0.35
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN:US**	0.69	0.69	0.64	0.73	0.66	0.58

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety

Number of Minnesota Drivers Killed in Crashes, by Blood Alcohol Content and Gender

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Drivers who tested 0.01 or higher (any alcohol)	Male	135	101	120	95	110	91	63
	Female	22	17	15	19	19	19	13
Drivers who tested over the legal limit (0.08+)	Male	115	90	105	84	98	81	53
	Female	19	13	13	15	16	14	10

Note: The number of drivers who tested over the legal limit is a subset of the number of drivers who tested for any alcohol. In 2007, 110 total male drivers were killed in crashes involving alcohol (not 208).

Number of Minnesotans Killed in All Crashes and in Alcohol-Related Crashes (0.01 BAC or Higher), by Age Group

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
Age Group	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related
0-19	84	21	62	13	60	7	57	14
20-29	112	58	110	64	101	63	68	38
30-39	57	31	64	33	62	34	54	22
40-49	80	30	84	43	61	30	72	38
50-59	66	17	59	24	58	18	56	21
60+	95	9	131	13	113	11	114	8

Number of Minnesotans Injured in All Crashes and in Alcohol-Related Crashes (0.01 BAC or Higher), by Age Group

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
Age Group	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related	All Crashes	Alcohol-Related
0-19	7,885	605	7,505	580	6,779	429	6,258	355
20-29	8,404	1,420	8,534	1,223	8,125	1,138	7,495	1,017
30-39	5,064	594	5,044	516	4,984	484	4,669	463
40-49	5,209	479	5,332	499	4,947	466	4,425	369
50-59	3,847	228	4,029	254	4,027	213	3,771	232
60+	3,574	131	3,861	122	4,517	166	2,474	76

Note: Includes pedestrians and bicyclists. Counts include all persons killed or injured, not just persons who had been drinking.

Impaired Driving Violations

About the Indicator: As a depressant, alcohol use interferes with coordination, judgment and reaction time and can have fatal consequences. Driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or higher (0.04% or higher for drivers operating a commercial vehicle) is a violation of Minnesota Statute 169.A. DWIs, also called DUIs, are entered directly on driver license records maintained by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. DWIs are also reported to the federal Department of Justice by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension as part of its Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

In 2009, the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety reported 32,756 DWIs. According to Uniform Crime Reports, there were 26,240 arrests. The discrepancy is due to different reporting procedures for the two systems. The higher number is more accurate, as it is taken from driver license records. UCR counts are low as not all law enforcement agencies report all their DWI arrests to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, and because the counts includes only arrests where the most serious offense was the DWI offense. All states make comparable UCR reports to the US Department of Justice. Thus, the UCR DWI counts are included here for the sake of comparing Minnesota statistics to those of the US.

Data Source(s): The following statistics on gender and specific age groups of those arrested for DWI are from the Office of Traffic Safety of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, and are derived from entries on Minnesota driver license records. The statistics on the total number of DWI arrests, the rate per 1,000 population, juvenile versus adult, race and ethnicity, are from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

Section Summary:

- DUI arrests are more prevalent among males compared to females, and are most prevalent among individuals age 20-24 compared to other age groups.
- While Minnesota's DUI arrest rate decreased from 2006 to 2009, it was still considerably higher than the national average.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MN Office of Traffic Safety

Minnesota Arrests for DUI, by Gender and Age: Violator Data

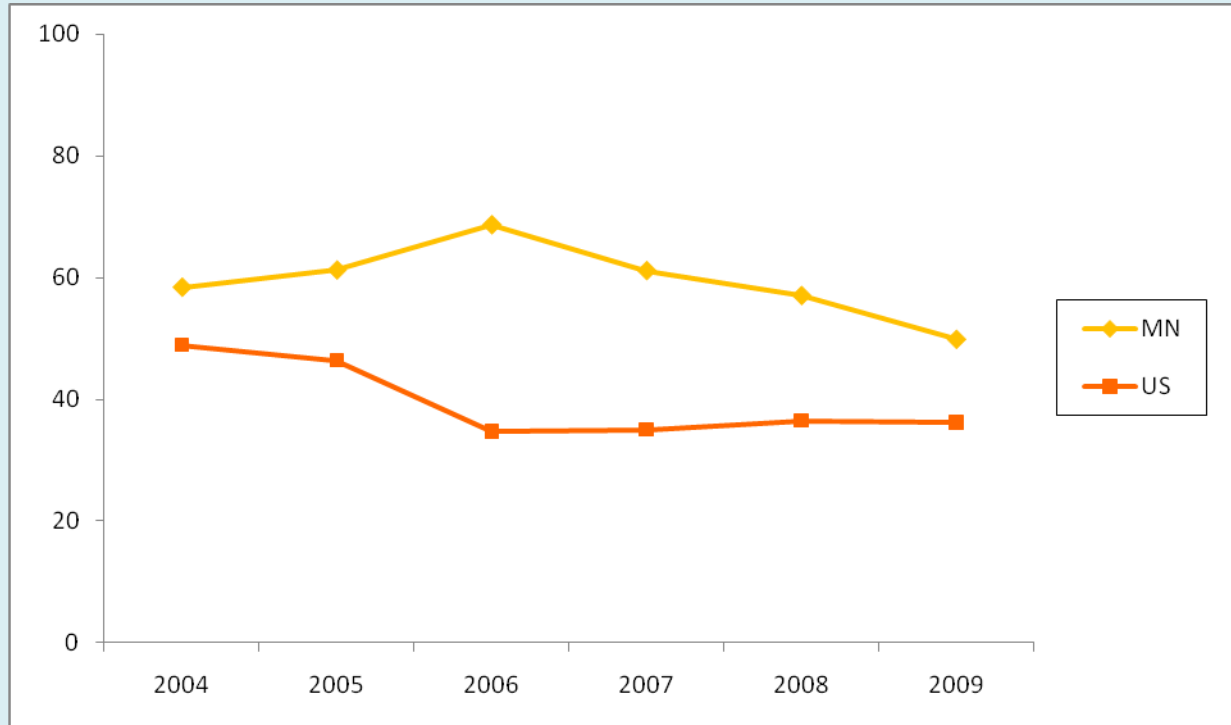
		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Gender	Male	28,665	68.6	26,365	68.2	24,142	67.6	22,078	67.4
	Female	9,293	22.2	8,809	22.8	8,444	23.6	7,906	24.1
Age	0-14	6	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
	15-19	2,681	6.4	2,238	5.8	1,899	5.3	1,603	4.9
	20-24	11,021	26.3	9,856	25.5	8,609	24.1	7,570	23.1
	25-29	8,043	19.2	7,398	19.1	6,868	19.2	6,394	19.5
	30-34	4,749	11.0	4,473	11.6	4,502	12.6	4,097	12.5
	35-39	4,134	9.9	3,948	10.2	3,579	10.0	3,386	10.3
	40-44	4,011	9.6	3,624	9.4	3,278	9.2	2,937	9.0
	45-49	3,342	8.0	3,171	8.2	2,994	8.4	2,873	8.8
	50-54	1,985	4.7	1,911	4.9	1,937	5.4	1,893	5.8
	55-59	1,030	2.5	1,100	2.8	1,114	3.1	1,055	3.2
	60-64	447	1.1	491	1.3	554	1.6	541	1.7
	65-69	225	0.5	262	0.7	229	0.6	225	0.7
	70-74	107	0.3	93	0.2	101	0.3	119	0.4
	75+	61	0.1	65	0.2	66	0.0	56	0.2

Note: In this table, for example, 69.7% for males in 2005 indicates that 69.7% % of all DUI arrests were of males. It does not mean that 69.7% of all males were arrested for DUI. Percentages do not total to 100%--if a person arrested for impaired driving does not have a Minnesota driver's license, then a record is created, but the new record does *not* show the person's gender.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: UCR

Arrests for DUI per 10,000 Population



Minnesota*	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DUI arrests	29,663	31,268	35,349	31,735	29,832	26,240
Rate per 10,000 population	58.4	61.2	68.7	61.1	57.0	49.8
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DUI arrests	1,433,382	1,371,919	1,038,633	1,055,981	1,110,083	1,112,384
Rate per 10,000 population	48.9	46.4	34.8	35.0	36.5	36.2
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN:US**	1.19	1.32	1.97	1.75	1.56	1.38

* St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA. Includes only arrests where the most serious offense was the Driving Under the Influence offense

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Minnesota Arrests for DUI by Age, Race and Ethnicity*

		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Age	<i>Juvenile</i>	834	2.4	666	2.1	536	1.8	399	1.89
	<i>Adult</i>	34,515	97.6	31,793	97.9	29,686	98.2	26,758	98.5
Race	<i>White</i>	31,976	90.5	29,181	89.9	27,073	89.6	24,050	88.6
	<i>African American</i>	1,997	5.6	1,940	6.0	1,868	6.2	1,842	6.7
	<i>Indian/Alaskan</i>	769	2.2	692	2.1	606	2.0	559	2.1
	<i>Asian</i>	607	1.7	646	2.0	675	2.2	706	2.6
Ethnicity	<i>Hispanic</i>	2,165	6.9	2,352	6.7	2,216	6.8	1,776	6.6
	<i>Non-Hispanic</i>	29,103	93.1	32,997	93.3	30,243	93.2	28,175	93.5

* Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race. St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA. Includes only arrests where the most serious offense was the Driving Under the Influence offense. Juveniles are defined as persons aged 17 and under; adults are defined as persons aged 18 and older.

Note: In this table, for example, 1.9% for juveniles in 2009 indicates that 1.9% of all DUI arrests were of juveniles. It does not mean that 1.9% of all juveniles were arrested for DUI.

Alcohol-Related Boating Citations

About the Indicator: In Minnesota, the Department of Natural Resources conservation officers and county sheriffs are charged with enforcing boating laws and regulations. Operating a motorboat while under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance or other illegal chemical is unlawful. As on the roadways, on-water enforcement officers may administer sobriety and/or chemical tests to determine the influence of alcohol on the operator. The alcohol concentration for impaired operation is now 0.08.

These data are from all reporting agencies combined.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Boat & Water Safety Section (obtained by request)

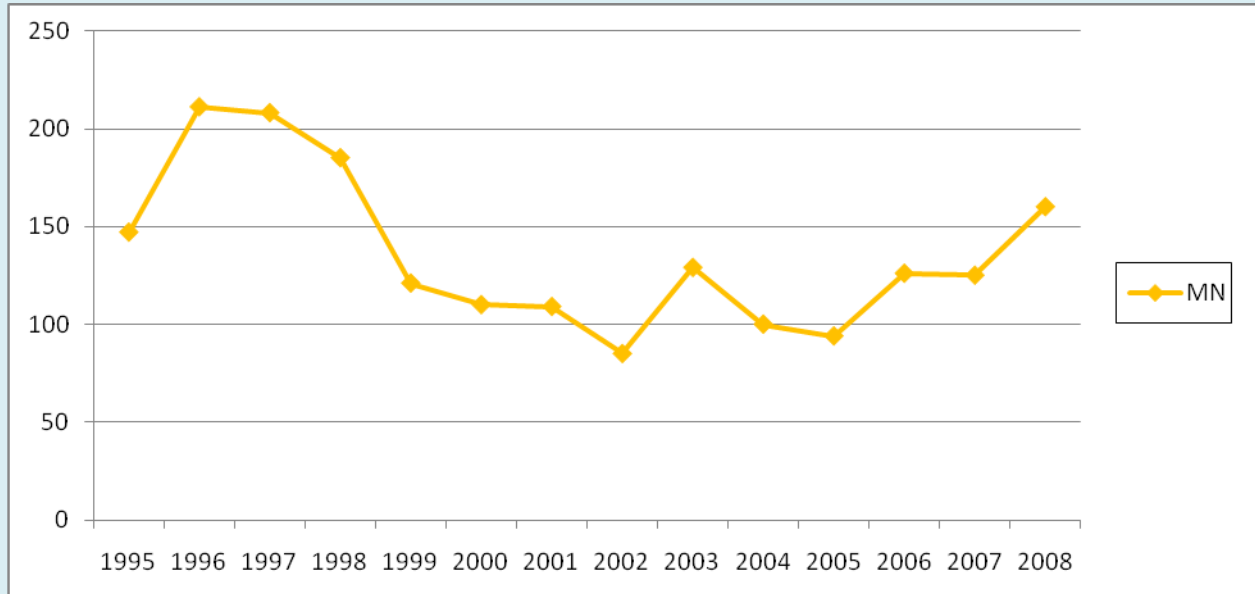
Section Summary:

- Over the five year period from 2004 to 2008, the number of alcohol-related boating citations averaged 121 per year in Minnesota.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Boat & Water Safety Section, DNR

Number of Minnesota Alcohol-Related Boating Citations



Year	Number of Citations	Year	Number of Citations
1995	147	2002	85
1996	211	2003	129
1997	208	2004	100
1998	185	2005	94
1999	121	2006	126
2000	110	2007	125
2001	109	2008	160

Liquor Law Arrests

About the Indicator: With the exception of drunkenness and driving under the influence, all state or local liquor law violations are placed in this class. Liquor laws include manufacturing, selling, transporting and furnishing as in maintaining unlawful drinking places. Bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor and the using of a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor are also included.

Data Source(s): Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

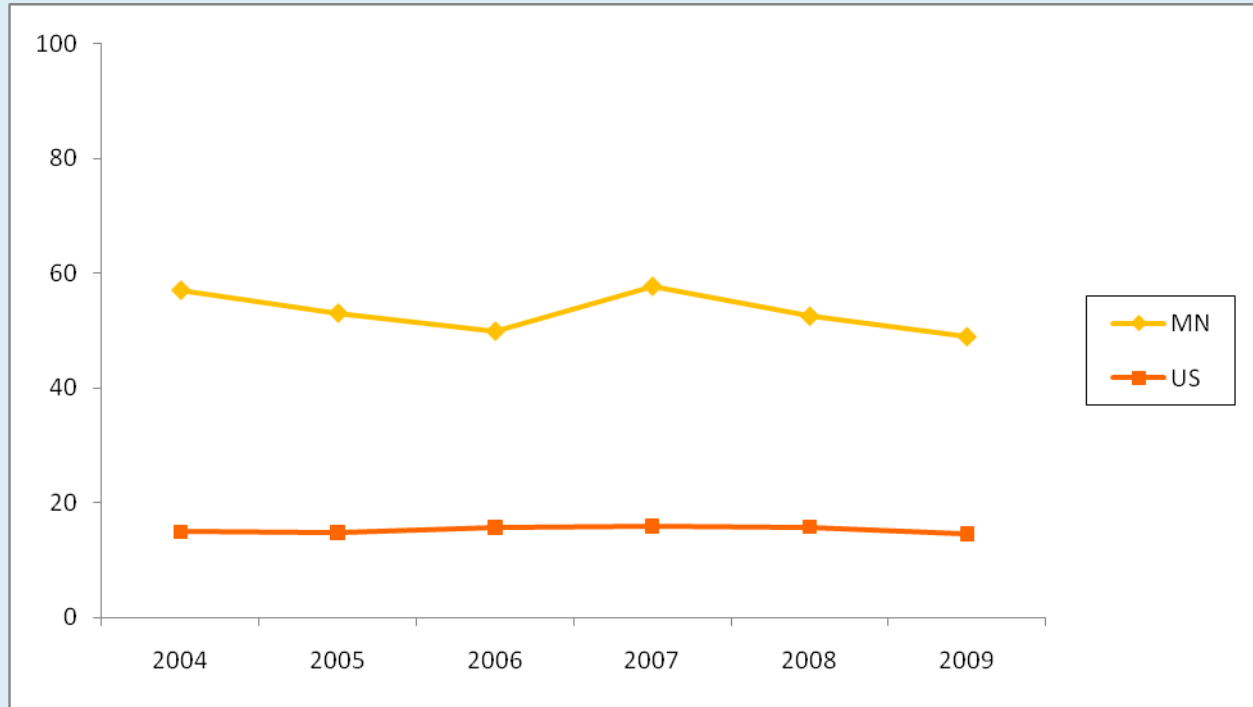
Section Summary:

- Minnesota's liquor law arrest rate has been consistently higher than the U.S. average.
- The percent of liquor law arrestees in Minnesota who are juveniles has gradually declined, from 27% in 2005 to under 22% in 2009.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: UCR

Arrests for Liquor Law Crimes per 10,000 Population



Minnesota*	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Liquor law arrests	28,951	27,086	25,700	29,932	27,458	25,784
Rate per 10,000 population	57.0	53.0	49.9	57.7	52.5	49.0
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Liquor law arrests	437,764	437,923	469,186	478,671	478,800	447,496
Rate per 10,000 population	14.9	14.8	15.7	15.9	15.7	14.6
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
MN:US**	3.82	3.58	3.18	3.63	3.34	3.36

* St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA. Includes only arrests where the most serious offense was the liquor law offense

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Arrests for Liquor Law Crimes in Minnesota by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity

		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Age	<i>Juvenile</i>	8,030	26.7	7,299	24.1	6,473	23.1	5,745	21.6
	<i>Adult</i>	22,056	73.3	23,009	75.9	21,542	76.9	26,506	78.3
Race	<i>White</i>	26,192	87.1	26,020	85.9	23,768	84.8	21,875	82.5
	<i>African American</i>	2,107	7.0	2,421	8.0	2,592	9.3	1,552	10.7
	<i>Indian/Alaskan</i>	1,376	4.6	1,407	4.6	1,205	4.3	1,307	5.9
	<i>Asian</i>	411	1.4	460	1.5	450	1.6	477	1.8
Ethnicity	<i>Hispanic</i>	1,096	3.6	1,134	3.7	1,181	4.2	1,187	4.5
	<i>Non-Hispanic</i>	28,990	96.4	29,174	96.3	26,834	95.8	25,319	95.5

Note: Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race. St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA. Juveniles are defined as persons aged 17 and under; adults are defined as persons aged 18 and older. Note: In this table, for example, 21.6% for juveniles in 2009 indicates that 21.6% of all liquor law arrests were of juveniles. It does not mean that 21.6% of all juveniles were arrested for liquor laws.

Homicide

About the Indicator: Homicide is closely associated with alcohol abuse. The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) measures all homicides, many of which are attributable to substance abuse.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a measure of Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs). AAFs are based on direct observations about the relationship between alcohol and a given health outcome. The AAF for homicide for both males and females is 47%.

In order to provide comprehensive data on homicides, both measures are presented.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Minnesota Department of Health, CDC Wonder Compressed Mortality Data, and the Alcohol-Related Disease Impact

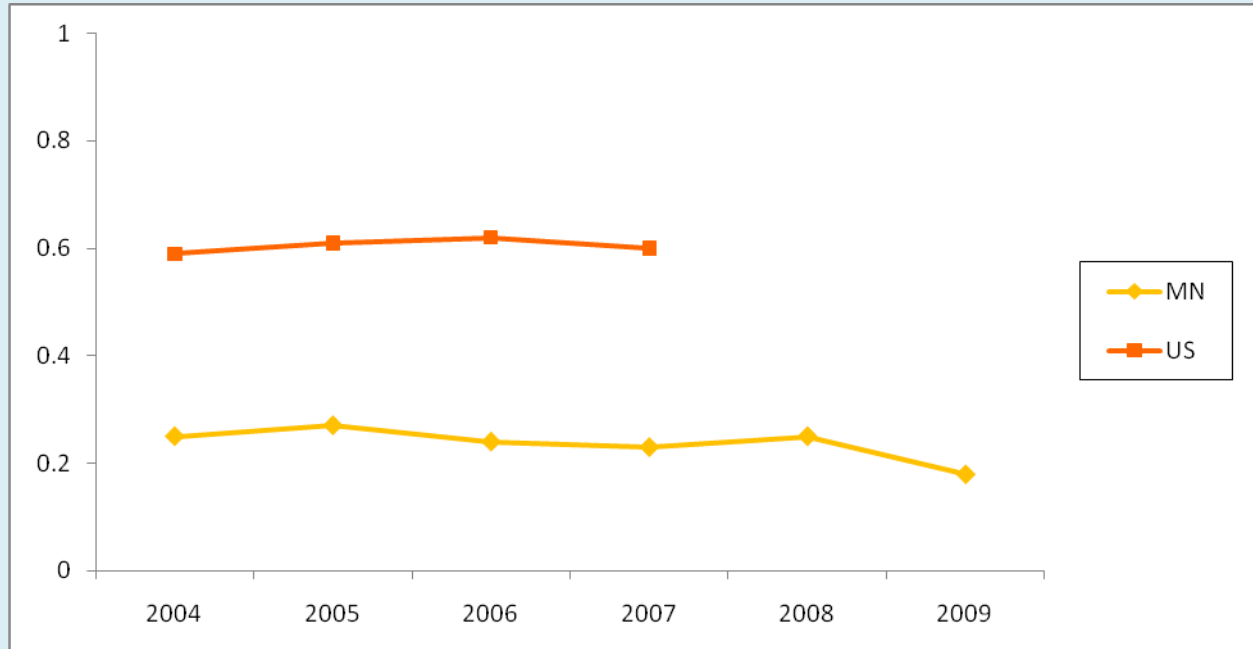
Section Summary:

- Minnesota's homicide rate has been less than half that of the national average.
- The Minnesota homicide rate declined from 0.27 per 10,000 population in 2005 to 0.18 per 10,000 population in 2009.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health and CDC Wonder

Deaths from Homicide per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Homicide	131	138	127	118	128	93
Rate per 10,000 population	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.18
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from Homicide	17,357	18,124	18,573	18,361	N/A	N/A
Rate per 10,000 population	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.60	N/A	N/A
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009	2009
MN:US**	0.42	0.44	0.39	0.38	N/A	N/A

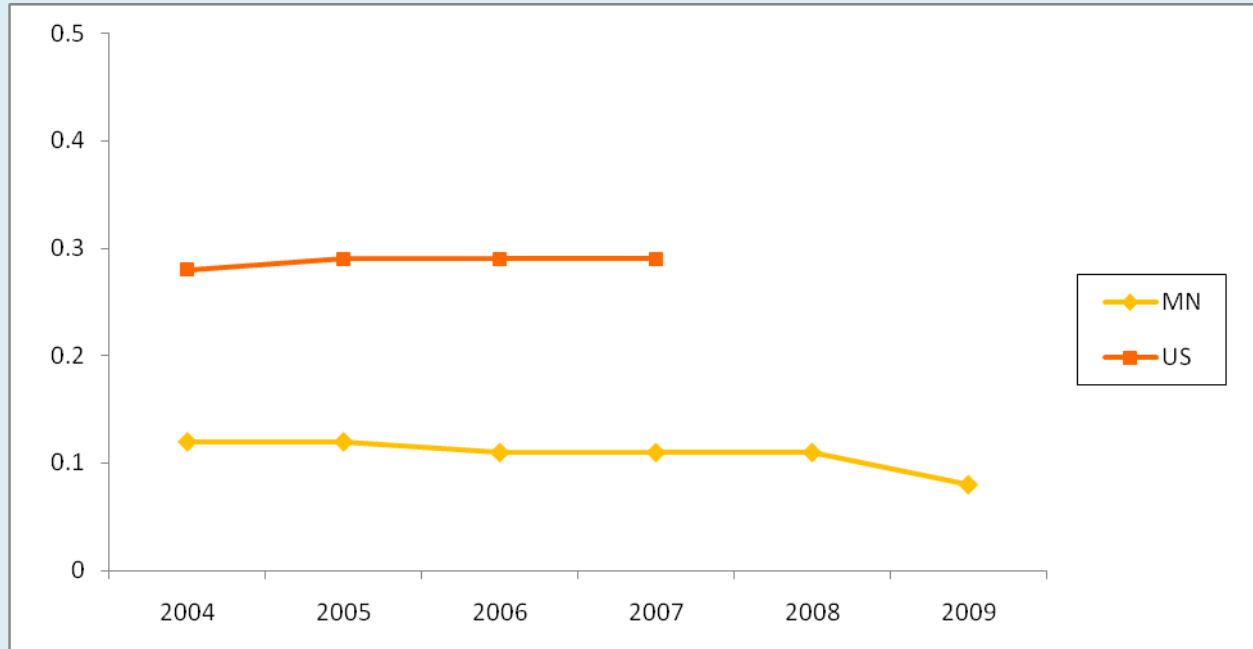
**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

N/A = Not available for 2008 and 2009

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health, CDC Wonder, and ARDI

Deaths from Alcohol-Related* Homicide per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from alcohol-related* Homicide	62	65	60	55	60	44
Rate per 10,000 population	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deaths from alcohol-related* Homicide	8,158	8,518	8,729	8,630	N/A	N/A
Rate per 10,000 population	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	N/A	N/A
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009	2009
MN:US**	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.38	N/A	N/A

*= Alcohol-related suicide data are calculated using the AAF for homicide, 47%

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

N/A = Not available yet for 2008-2009

School Disciplinary Incidents Involving Alcohol

About the Indicator: School disciplinary incidents among kindergarten through twelfth grade students involving alcohol were obtained by school district, then aggregated to the county level. Percentages are found by totaling each county's alcohol-related incidents and dividing them by the total amount of disciplinary incidents for that county.

Each year districts report all disciplinary incidents that result in an out-of-school suspension/removal of one day or longer and expulsions/exclusions.

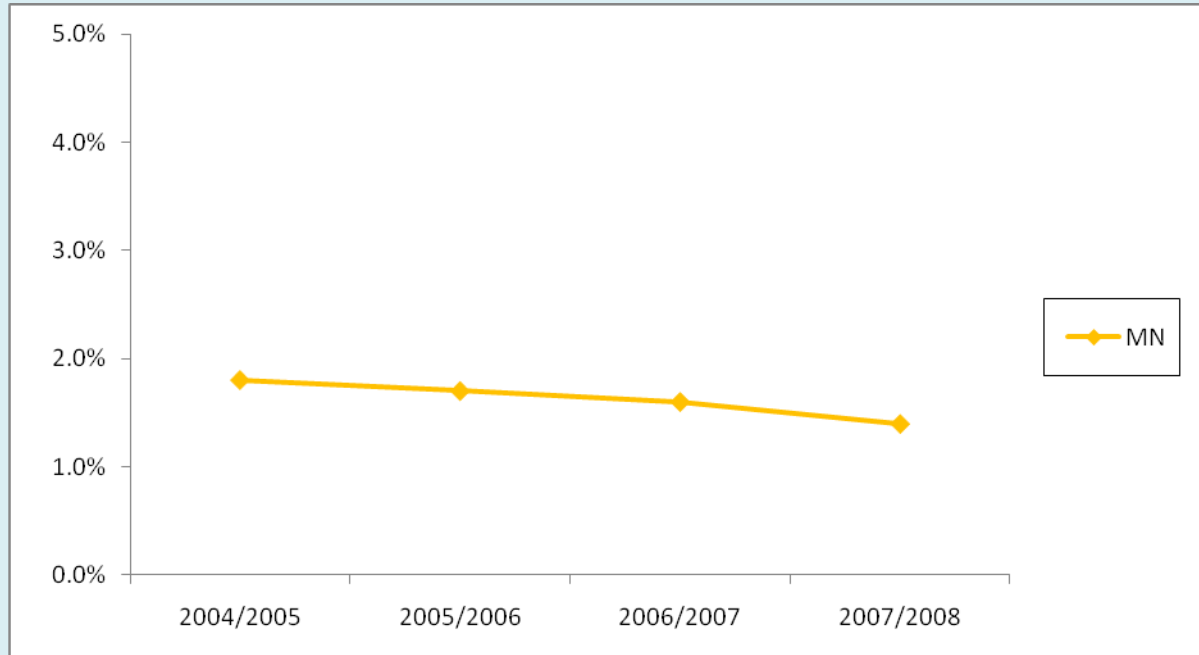
Data Source(s): Safe and Healthy Minnesota Students (SAHMS) Portal, Minnesota Department of Education

Section Summary:

- The percent of all school disciplinary incidents in Minnesota that involved alcohol gradually declined from 1.8% in the 2004/2005 school year to 1.4% in the 2007/2008 school year.

Substance: Alcohol
Data Source: SAHMS

Alcohol-Related School Disciplinary Incidents, Number and Percent of All Disciplinary Incidents



	2004/2005 School Year	2005/2006 School Year	2006/2007 School Year	2007/2008 School Year
Number	1,003	1,063	1,111	891
Percent	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%

Note: Percent here represents that percent of all school disciplinary incidents that involved alcohol, and not the percent of all students. For example, during the 2007/2008 school year, 1.4% of all disciplinary incidents involved alcohol. It does not mean that 1.4% of all students during the school year were disciplined for use or possession of alcohol.

4. Alcohol Use in Minnesota: Risk & Protective Factors

Access

About the Indicator: Beginning in 2007, ninth and twelfth graders who reported drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days were asked how they obtained that alcohol. Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they purchased alcohol from gas stations, convenience stores, bars or restaurants, liquor stores, or on the Internet were collapsed into the indicator “youth bought alcohol.” Responses indicating that they got alcohol from their friends, their parents, other family members, getting someone else to buy it for them, or at parties were collapsed into the indicator “youth social access to alcohol.” Responses indicating that they took alcohol from their home, a friend’s home, or from stores were collapsed into the indicator “youth took alcohol.”

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Students are most likely to report social access to alcohol (87%), getting it from someone or somewhere, and least likely to report buying alcohol (9%).
- Males were more likely than females to report buying alcohol; ninth graders were more likely than twelfth graders to report taking alcohol.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MSS

Youth Bought Alcohol*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,173	11%
	Female	723	7%
Grade	9th	608	8%
	12th	1,288	10%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,279	8%
	African-American, African or Black	114	17%
	American Indian	53	19%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	92	12%
	Hispanic/Latino	113	13%
Region	Metro	1,073	10%
	Non-Metro	823	8%

Youth Bought Alcohol: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	352	10%	256	8%
	12th	821	12%	723	7%

Youth Bought Alcohol: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	322	6%	957	9%
African-American, African or Black	49	16%	65	18%
American Indian	26	16%	27	22%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	37	11%	55	12%
Hispanic/Latino	65	13%	48	13%

*This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-specific Data on Youth Buying Alcohol

White students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who bought the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	181	7%	141	5%
	12 th	598	11%	359	6%
African-American, African or Black students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who bought the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	27	16%	22	15%
	12 th	44	22%	21	13%
American Indian students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who bought the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	13	14%	13	18%
	12 th	19	29%	8	14%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who bought the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	17	11%	20	11%
	12 th	38	16%	17	8%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who bought the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	43	16%	22	9%
	12 th	33	16%	15	8%

Youth Bought Alcohol: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	674	9%	605	7%
African-American, African or Black	93	17%	21	18%
American Indian	14	16%	39	20%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	77	12%	15	12%
Hispanic/Latino	65	12%	48	15%

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MSS

***Youth Social Access to Alcohol*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days,
Who Got the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region,
2010***

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	8,738	85%
	Female	9,668	89%
Grade	9th	6,303	81%
	12th	12,103	91%
Race/Ethnicity	White	14,576	88%
	African-American, African or Black	545	80%
	American Indian	236	83%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	651	83%
	Hispanic/Latino	739	82%
Region	Metro	9,410	86%
	Non-Metro	8,996	87%

***Youth Social Access to Alcohol*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days,
Who Got the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010***

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	2,786	77%	3,517	83%
	12th	5,952	89%	6,151	92%

***Youth Social Access to Alcohol*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days,
Who Got the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010***

	9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	4,399	81%	10,177	91%
African-American, African or Black	233	75%	312	85%
American Indian	135	82%	101	83%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	263	79%	388	86%
Hispanic/Latino	413	81%	326	85%

*This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-specific Data on Youth Social Access to Alcohol

White students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who got the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	1,905	78%	2,494	83%
	12 th	4,971	90%	5,206	93%
African-American, African or Black students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who got the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	114	69%	119	81%
	12 th	177	87%	135	83%
American Indian students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who got the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	73	80%	62	84%
	12 th	52	80%	49	88%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who got the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	124	78%	139	79%
	12 th	202	84%	186	88%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who got the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	208	79%	205	83%
	12 th	171	84%	155	86%

Youth Social Access to Alcohol: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Got the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	6,899	88%	7,677	88%
African-American, African or Black	446	80%	99	83%
American Indian	76	84%	160	82%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	548	83%	103	84%
Hispanic/Latino	461	82%	278	84%

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MSS

Youth Took Alcohol*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	2,628	26%
	Female	2,776	25%
Grade	9th	3,028	39%
	12th	2,376	18%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3,981	24%
	African-American, African or Black	202	30%
	American Indian	93	33%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	192	24%
	Hispanic/Latino	291	32%
Region	Metro	2,916	27%
	Non-Metro	2,488	24%

Youth Took Alcohol*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	1,345	37%	1,683	40%
	12th	1,283	19%	1,093	16%

Youth Took Alcohol*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

	9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	2,107	39%	1,874	17%
African-American, African or Black	118	38%	84	23%
American Indian	60	36%	33	27%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	106	32%	86	19%
Hispanic/Latino	193	38%	98	26%

*This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-specific Data on Youth Taking Alcohol

White students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who took the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	908	37%	1,199	40%
	12 th	994	18%	880	16%
African-American, African or Black students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who took the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	58	35%	60	41%
	12 th	53	26%	31	19%
American Indian students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who took the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	31	34%	29	39%
	12 th	20	31%	13	23%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who took the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	44	28%	62	35%
	12 th	52	22%	34	16%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, who took the alcohol from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	99	38%	94	38%
	12 th	50	25%	48	27%

Youth Took Alcohol: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	1,975	25%	2,006	23%
African-American, African or Black	162	29%	40	34%
American Indian	37	41%	56	29%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	158	24%	34	28%
Hispanic/Latino	182	32%	109	33%

Perception of Harm

About the Indicator: Beginning in 2007, students were asked how much they thought people risked harming themselves physically or in other ways if they have 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion, once or twice per week. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding with either “great risk” or “moderate risk” of harm. The other two selection options on the survey were “slight risk” and “no risk.”

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Females were more likely than males to report that they believed people risked harming themselves by frequently binge drinking.
- Perception of harm is highest among 9th graders.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting that they believe people put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Frequently Binge Drinking, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	44,561	77%
	Female	51,439	85%
Grade	6th	34,810	81%
	9th	35,162	84%
	12th	26,028	78%
Race/Ethnicity	White	71,480	82%
	African-American, African or Black	4,489	80%
	American Indian	1,197	71%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	5,104	84%
	Hispanic/Latino	3,669	77%
Region	Metro	52,741	83%
	Non-Metro	43,259	79%

Students Reporting that they Believe People put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Frequently Binge Drinking, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	16,784	78%	18,026	83%
	9th	16,355	80%	18,807	87%
	12th	11,422	71%	14,606	85%

Students Reporting that they Believe People put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Frequently Binge Drinking, by Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2010

	6th Grade		9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	24,192	82%	26,530	84%	20,758	78%
African-American, African or Black	1,811	77%	1,584	83%	1,094	83%
American Indian	624	71%	374	70%	199	71%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1,737	80%	1,905	87%	1,462	86%
Hispanic/Latino	1,532	74%	1,364	79%	773	80%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-Specific Data on Youth Perception of Alcohol Harm

White students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by frequently binge drinking, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	11,663	79%	12,529	85%
	9th	12,265	81%	14,265	87%
	12th	9,014	70%	11,744	85%
African-American, African or Black students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by frequently binge drinking, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	897	75%	914	79%
	9th	794	80%	790	86%
	12th	502	78%	592	87%
American Indian students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by frequently binge drinking, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	322	68%	302	74%
	9th	203	67%	171	74%
	12th	96	64%	103	79%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by frequently binge drinking, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	871	80%	866	81%
	9th	853	83%	1,052	90%
	12th	667	82%	795	90%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by frequently binge drinking, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	740	72%	792	76%
	9th	664	75%	700	82%
	12th	349	76%	424	84%

***Students Reporting that They Believe People put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by
Frequently Binge Drinking, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010***

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	35,842	84%	35,638	79%
African-American, African or Black	3,800	81%	689	79%
American Indian	451	72%	746	70%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	4,322	85%	782	83%
Hispanic/Latino	2,328	78%	1,341	75%

Perception of Disapproval

About the Indicator: In 2010, students were asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they drank alcohol. Students were also asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they drank alcohol. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding that their close friends would either “greatly disapprove” or “disapprove.” The other two selection options on the survey were “would not care at all” and “would approve.”

In the previous Minnesota Profile the students were asked how their close friends would feel about the same two questions, but if they had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion, once or twice per week. If you would like to see those data, they are available on the SUMN.org website.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Females were more likely than males to report that they believed their parents or guardians would disapprove of them drinking alcohol.
- Perception of parents or guardians disapproval decreased with grade level for both male and female students.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting that They Believe their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if they Drank Alcohol, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	51,700	88%
	Female	55,437	91%
Grade	6th	41,542	96%
	9th	39,180	92%
	12th	26,415	79%
Race/Ethnicity	White	79,234	90%
	African-American, African or Black	5,184	91%
	American Indian	1,493	87%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	5,494	89%
	Hispanic/Latino	4,338	89%
Region	Metro	58,471	91%
	Non-Metro	48,666	88%

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Drank Alcohol, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	20,470	95%	21,072	96%
	9th	18,800	91%	20,380	92%
	12th	12,430	76%	13,985	81%

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Drank Alcohol, by Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2010

	6 th Grade		9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	28,585	97%	29,493	93%	21,156	78%
African-American, African or Black	2,240	94%	1,816	92%	1,128	83%
American Indian	817	93%	476	87%	200	69%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2,038	93%	2,028	91%	1,428	83%
Hispanic/Latino	1,940	92%	1,588	89%	810	83%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-Specific Data on Youth Perception of Parents or Guardians Disapproval

White students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they frequently drank alcohol, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	14,188	96%	14,397	97%
	9th	14,108	92%	15,385	93%
	12th	9,949	76%	11,207	80%
African-American, African or Black students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they frequently drank alcohol, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,3126	94%	1,114	94%
	9th	930	91%	886	94%
	12th	533	81%	595	85%
American Indian students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they frequently drank alcohol, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	432	92%	385	94%
	9th	266	88%	210	88%
	12th	95	63%	105	77%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they frequently drank alcohol, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,004	92%	1,034	94%
	9th	916	88%	1,112	93%
	12th	647	79%	781	88%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they frequently drank alcohol, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	948	92%	992	93%
	9th	798	87%	790	90%
	12th	380	82%	430	84%

Students Reporting That They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Drank Alcohol, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	39,351	91%	39,883	88%
African-American, African or Black	4,404	91%	780	89%
American Indian	573	89%	920	86%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	4,644	90%	850	89%
Hispanic/Latino	2,733	89%	1,605	89%

5. Tobacco Use in Minnesota: Consumption Patterns

Adults Reporting Current Tobacco Use

About the Indicator: Current cigarette use is defined here as adults reporting smoking cigarettes on one or more days within the past 30 days. Daily cigarette use is defined here as persons 18 and over reporting smoking 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke cigarettes every day.

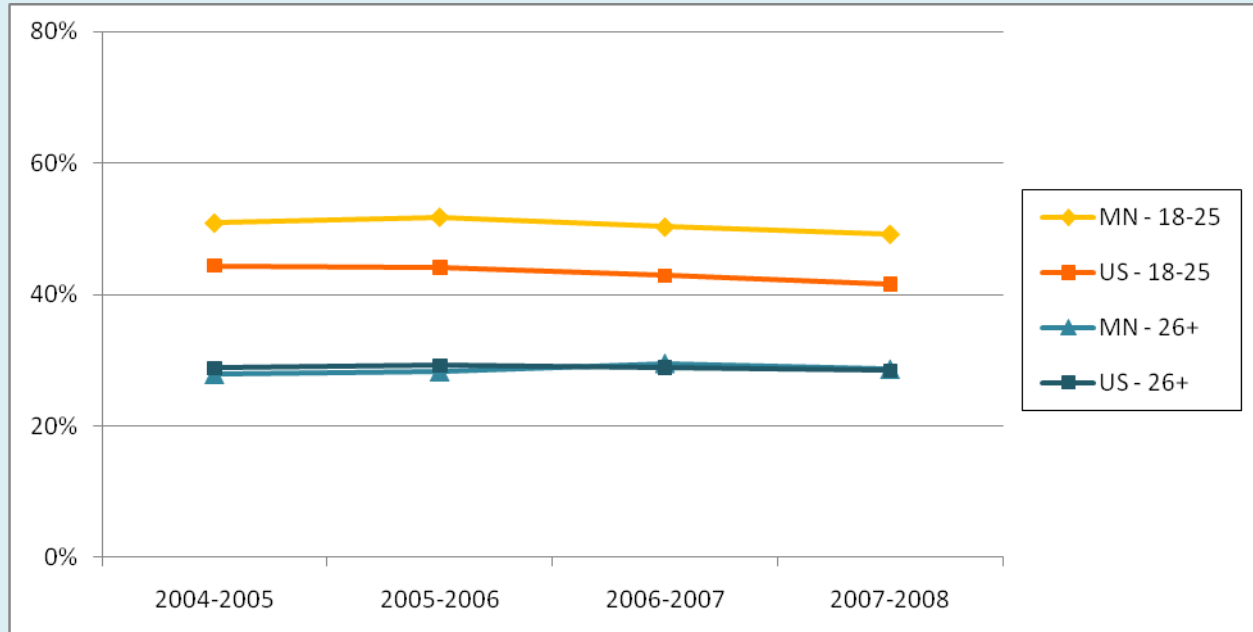
Data Source(s): National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Section Summary:

- While reported cigarettes smoking is on the decline in Minnesota among 18 to 25 year-olds, it has been increasing slightly among adults age 26 and older. *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*
- Another national survey found slightly decreasing rates of daily smoking among men in Minnesota from 2007 to 2009, but a flat trend among women. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (It is important to note that BRFSS asks respondents about daily smoking, while NSDUH and MNSASU ask respondents about any smoking in the past month.)

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: NSDUH

Adults Reporting any Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total (Ages 12+)	29.8%	30.1%	30.8%	29.9%
Ages 12 thru 17	15.8%	15.3%	14.6%	13.8%
Ages 18 thru 25	50.9%	51.8%	50.3%	49.2%
Ages 26 and Over	27.8%	28.2%	29.5%	28.6%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total (Ages 12+)	29.3%	29.5%	29.1%	28.5%
Ages 12 thru 17	13.8%	13.0%	12.7%	11.9%
Ages 18 thru 25	44.4%	44.1%	42.9%	41.6%
Ages 26 and Over	28.8%	29.2%	28.9%	28.4%
	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN:US**	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.05

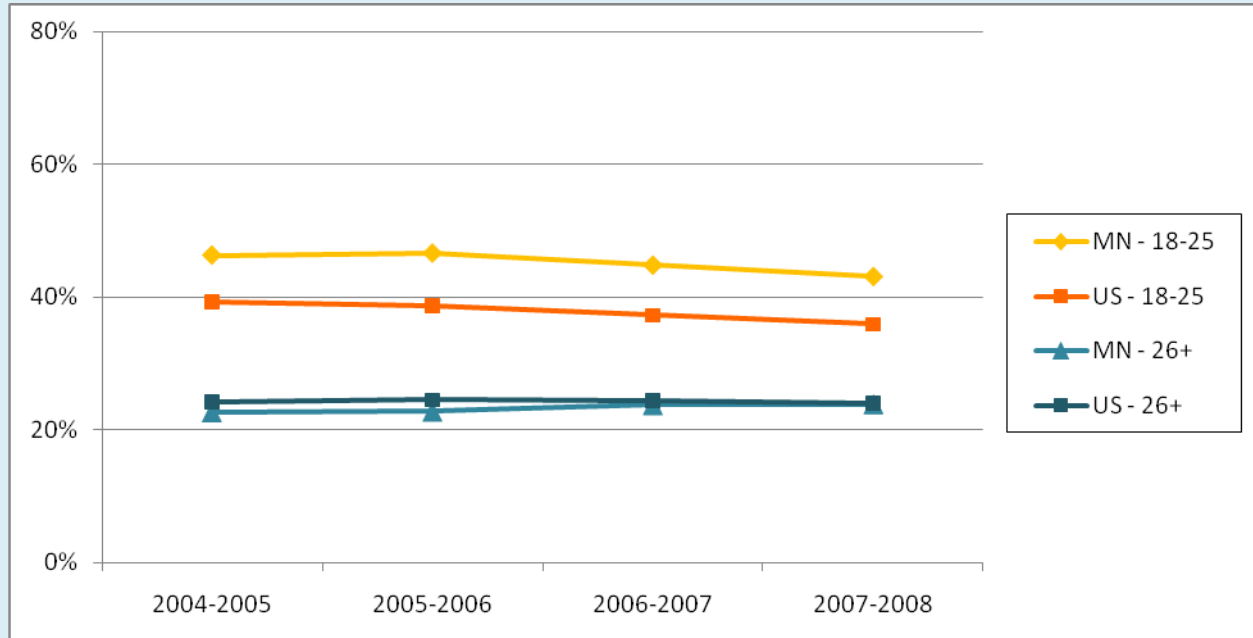
NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: NSDUH

Adults Reporting any Cigarette Smoking in the Past Month



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total (Ages 12+)	25.0%	25.0%	25.4%	25.2%
Ages 12 thru 17	12.9%	12.4%	11.7%	11.1%
Ages 18 thru 25	46.3%	46.6%	44.8%	43.1%
Ages 26 and Over	22.7%	22.8%	23.8%	23.9%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total (Ages 12+)	24.9%	25.0%	24.6%	24.1%
Ages 12 thru 17	11.3%	10.6%	10.1%	9.5%
Ages 18 thru 25	39.3%	38.7%	37.3%	35.9%
Ages 26 and Over	24.2%	24.5%	24.4%	24.0%
	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN:US**	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.05

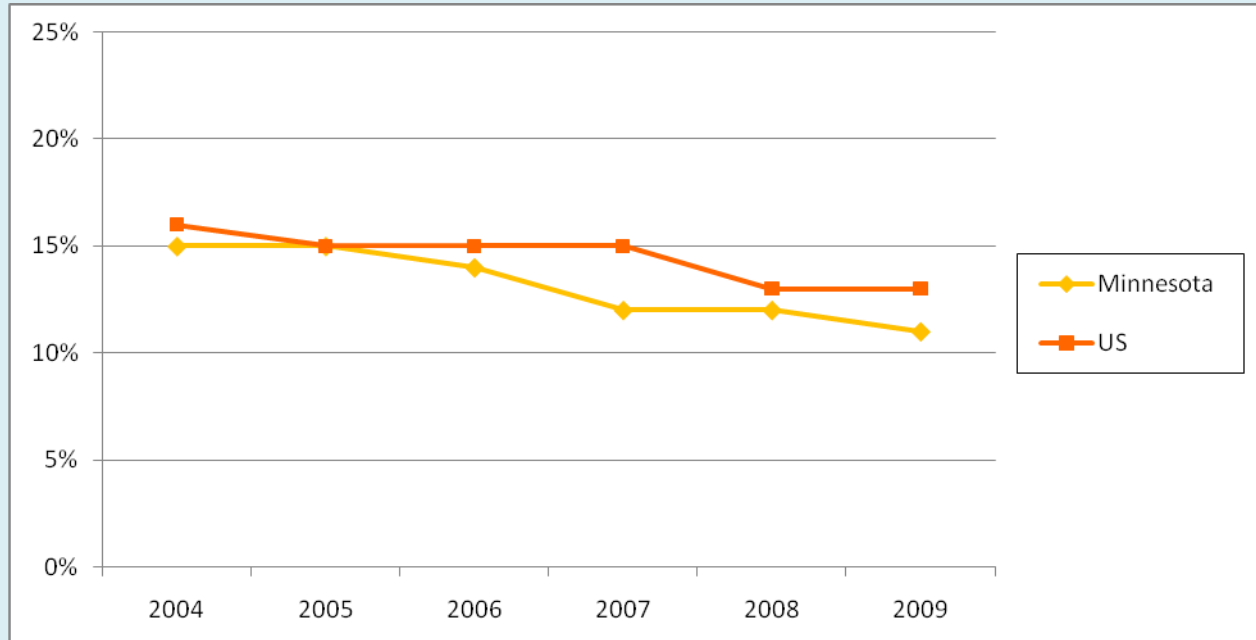
NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: BRFSS

Adults Reporting Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes in Their Lifetime and Now Smoke Cigarettes Every Day



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Minnesota	15%	15%	14%	12%	12%	11%
US	16%	15%	15%	15%	13%	13%
MN:US*	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.86	0.90	0.89

* Ratio of MN relative to the US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Minnesota Adults Reporting Daily Cigarette Use by Gender, Age and Race/Ethnicity

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gender	Male	17%	16%	14%	14%	13%	12%
	Female	14%	13%	14%	11%	11%	11%
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	21%	20%	19%	16%	16%	12%
	Ages 25 thru 34	16%	16%	14%	15%	13%	12%
	Ages 35 thru 44	18%	18%	16%	13%	12%	13%
	Ages 45 thru 54	16%	16%	16%	15%	14%	13%
	Ages 55 thru 64	14%	12%	11%	11%	11%	12%
	Ages 65 and over	6%	7%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	15%	15%	14%	12%	12%	11%
	Black	N/A	N/A	15%	12%	11%	N/A
	Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8%	7%
	Other	N/A	N/A	11%	N/A	14%	N/A

N/A = Not available if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 50 or the CI half width was > 10 for any cell, or if the state did not collect data for that calendar year.

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on One or More Days within the Past 30 Days

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting smoking cigarettes within the past 30 days by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		MALE	FEMALE
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	36.6%	35.3%
	Ages 21 thru 24	47.5%	39.8%
	Ages 25 thru 44	26.3%	24.1%
	Ages 45 thru 64	21.2%	18.9%
	Ages 65 and over	7.4%	6.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	23.8%	20.7%
	African American or Black	24.3%	29.5%
	American Indian	51.0%	56.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	20.5%	15.6%
	Hispanic/Latino	31.9%	16.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	39.1%	51.0%
Region	Metro	23.3%	21.0%
	Non-Metro	25.3%	21.9%
	Total	24.2%	21.3%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Smoking Cigarettes within the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005			
		METRO*	NON-METRO
Race/Ethnicity	White	21.3%	23.1%
	African American or Black	28.0%	13.0%
	American Indian	46.8%	61.4%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	19.9%	7.3%
	Hispanic/Latino	20.3%	32.4%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	43.9%	47.1%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Youth Reporting Current Tobacco Use

About the Indicator: Reported tobacco use within the past 30 days (“30-day use”) is a frequent measure of current use, especially among youth. Youth tobacco use is presented here using 3 statistics: smoking a cigarette on one or more days, smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days, and use of chewing tobacco or snuff.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Reported 30-day cigarette smoking dropped by half among students from 2001 to 2010 (20% down to 10%).
- Students living outside the seven-county metro area are slightly more likely to report smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days within the Past 30 Days

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting smoking	22,712	18,627	15,562	12,938
Percent of all respondents	20%	15%	12%	10%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	6,751	11%
	Female	6,187	10%
Grade	6th	855	2%
	9th	4,535	10%
	12th	7,548	22%
Race/Ethnicity	White	14,972	15%
	African-American, African or Black	759	11%
	American Indian	1,138	20%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	786	12%
	Hispanic/Latino	972	18%
Region	Metro	6,265	9%
	Non-Metro	6,673	12%

Minnesota Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	472	2%	383	2%
	9th	2,175	10%	2,360	10%
	12th	4,104	24%	3,444	19%

Race-specific Data on any Cigarette Smoking in the Past 30 Days

White Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	237	2%	148	1%
	9th	1,382	9%	1,591	9%
	12th	3,295	24%	2,866	20%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	44	3%	34	3%
	9th	131	11%	79	8%
	12th	142	19%	79	10%
American Indian Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	33	7%	44	10%
	9th	81	25%	67	26%
	12th	56	34%	58	43%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	22	2%	13	1%
	9th	86	8%	87	7%
	12th	142	16%	94	10%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	49	4%	49	4%
	9th	157	16%	139	15%
	12th	136	28%	90	17%

**Minnesota Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days by
Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity	Metro		Non-Metro	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	4,200	9%	5,319	11%
African-American, African or Black	401	8%	108	11%
American Indian	101	15%	238	21%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	353	6%	91	9%
Hispanic/Latino	380	12%	240	13%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on 20 or More Days within the Past 30 Days

Minnesota	2004	2007	2010
Number smoking 20+ days	7,920	5,914	4,626
Percent of all respondents	6%	5%	4%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 3 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on 20 or More Days within the Past 30 Days by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	2,541	4%
	Female	2,085	3%
Grade	6th	90	0%
	9th	1,290	3%
	12th	3,246	9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6,566	6%
	African-American, African or Black	251	4%
	American Indian	490	9%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	298	4%
	Hispanic/Latino	315	6%
Region	Metro	2,044	3%
	Non-Metro	2,582	5%

Minnesota Students Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on 20 or More Days within the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	48	0%	42	0%
	9th	719	3%	571	2%
	12th	1,774	10%	1,472	8%

Race-specific Data on Smoking 20 or More Days in the Past 30 Days

White Students Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on 20 or More Days Within the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	27	0%	19	0%
	9th	441	3%	400	2%
	12th	1,427	11%	1,246	9%
African-American, African or Black students Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on 20 or More Days within the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	3	0%	2	0%
	9th	41	4%	10	1%
	12th	52	7%	28	4%
American Indian students reporting smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days within the past 30 days by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1	0%	4	1%
	9th	36	11%	25	10%
	12th	36	22%	29	21%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days within the past 30 days by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	2	0%	1	0%
	9th	32	0%	20	0%
	12th	60	7%	28	3%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days within the past 30 days by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	4	0%	6	1%
	9th	31	3%	13	1%
	12th	48	6%	24	5%

**Minnesota Students Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on 20 or More Days within the Past 30 Days by
Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity	Metro		Non-Metro	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	1,458	3%	2,102	5%
African-American, African or Black	103	2%	33	3%
American Indian	34	5%	97	9%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	107	2%	36	4%
Hispanic/Latino	72	2%	54	3%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 Days

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting use	4,740	4,067	6,275	6,852
Percent of all respondents	4%	3%	5%	6%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 Days by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	5,829	10%
	Female	1,023	2%
Grade	6th	442	1%
	9th	2,195	5%
	12th	4,215	12%
Race/Ethnicity	White	5,468	6%
	African-American, African or Black	240	4%
	American Indian	138	8%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	120	2%
	Hispanic/Latino	227	4%
Region	Metro	2,862	4%
	Non-Metro	3,990	7%

Minnesota Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	310	1%	132	1%
	9th	1,793	8%	402	2%
	12th	3,726	22%	489	3%

Race-Specific Data on Chewing Tobacco use in the Past 30 Days

White Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	179	1%	51	0%
	9th	1,322	8%	269	2%
	12th	3,238	24%	409	3%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	23	2%	13	1%
	9th	76	7%	19	2%
	12th	87	12%	22	3%
American Indian Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	17	3%	14	3%
	9th	51	15%	15	6%
	12th	36	22%	5	4%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	7	1%	5	0%
	9th	37	3%	9	1%
	12th	55	6%	7	1%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 days by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	24	2%	21	2%
	9th	69	7%	28	3%
	12th	70	14%	15	3%

***Minnesota Students Reporting Use of Chewing Tobacco or Snuff within the Past 30 Days by
Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010***

Race/Ethnicity	Metro		Non-Metro	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	2,111	5%	3,357	7%
African-American, African or Black	174	3%	66	7%
American Indian	37	5%	101	9%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	79	1%	41	4%
Hispanic/Latino	124	4%	103	5%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Age at First Use of Tobacco

About the Indicator: Prevention planners may use data about age of first use as one factor in determining when to initiate prevention programs, policies, and practices. In addition, these data are valuable for reporting purposes. Some grantees are required to report age of first use as one their GPRA measures.

Age at first use of tobacco is presented here using two statistics: age at which students first smoked all or part of a cigarette and age at which students first smoked a cigar or used chewing tobacco or snuff.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Approximately 12% of students reported first smoking all or part of a cigarette at age 13 or younger.
- More males than females reported smoking a cigar, or using chewing tobacco or snuff, at the age of 13 or younger.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Age at which Students Reported First Smoking All or Part of a Cigarette

		N (#)	%
10 years old or younger	Male	3,325	5.4%
	Female	2,388	3.8%
11 years old	Male	1,392	2.3%
	Female	1,226	1.9%
12 years old	Male	1,514	2.5%
	Female	1,433	2.3%
13 years old	Male	1,720	2.8%
	Female	1,883	3.0%
14 years old	Male	2,064	3.4%
	Female	2,395	3.8%
15 years old	Male	1,519	2.5%
	Female	1,575	2.5%
16 years old	Male	1,352	2.2%
	Female	1,314	2.1%
17 years old or older	Male	1,588	2.6%
	Female	1,361	2.2%

Minnesota Students Reporting They First Smoked All or Part of a Cigarette at Age 13 or Younger, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	7,951	13%
	Female	6,930	11%
	Total	14,881	12%
Grade	6th	2,950	7%
	9th	6,883	15%
	12th	5,048	15%
Race/Ethnicity	White	9,167	10%
	African-American, African or Black	964	15%
	American Indian	544	30%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	810	13%
	Hispanic/Latino	1,110	21%
Region	Metro	6,980	10%
	Non-Metro	7,901	14%

Average Age Minnesota Students First Smoked All or Part of a Cigarette by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male	Female
7-County Metro	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	12	13
	12 th Grade	14	15
Non-metro	6 th Grade	11	10
	9 th Grade	12	12
	12 th Grade	14	14
Total	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	12	13
	12 th Grade	14	14

Note: Age category options on the survey include "10 or younger" and "17 or older." To calculate an average, these categories were set at 10 and 17 respectively. Average age for 6th graders will be lower than for 9th graders, and 9th lower than 12th, reflecting the ages of students in each grade. Average age was calculated only for those students who reported ever smoking all or part of a cigarette.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Age at which Students Reported First Smoking a Cigar or Using Snuff

		N (#)	%
10 years old or younger	Male	1,654	2.7%
	Female	620	1.0%
11 years old	Male	806	1.3%
	Female	295	0.5%
12 years old	Male	1,113	1.8%
	Female	427	0.7%
13 years old	Male	1,446	2.4%
	Female	704	1.1%
14 years old	Male	2,318	3.8%
	Female	1,176	1.9%
15 years old	Male	2,036	3.3%
	Female	960	1.5%
16 years old	Male	2,080	3.4%
	Female	1,242	2.0%
17 years old or older	Male	2,562	4.2%
	Female	1,653	2.6%

Minnesota Students Reporting They First Smoked a Cigar or Used Snuff at Age 13 or Younger, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	5,019	8%
	Female	2,046	3%
	Total	7,065	6%
Grade	6th	1,374	3%
	9th	3,416	8%
	12th	2,275	7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	4,692	5%
	African-American, African or Black	417	7%
	American Indian	218	12%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	232	4%
	Hispanic/Latino	512	12%
Region	Metro	3,445	5%
	Non-Metro	3,620	7%

Average Age Minnesota Students First Smoked a Cigar or Used Snuff by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male	Female
7-County Metro	6 th Grade	407	518
	9 th Grade	1,174	1,201
	12 th Grade	907	907
Non-metro	6 th Grade	518	205
	9 th Grade	1,201	519
	12 th Grade	907	270
Total	6 th Grade	925	449
	9 th Grade	2,375	1,041
	12 th Grade	1,719	556

Note: Age category options on the survey include "10 or younger" and "17 or older". To calculate an average, these categories were set at 10 and 17 respectively. Average age for 6th graders will be lower than for 9th graders, and 9th lower than 12th, reflecting the ages of students in each grade. Average age was calculated only for those students who reported ever using chewing tobacco or smoking a cigar.

Mothers Reporting Smoking During Pregnancy

About the Indicator: Smoking can increase a woman's risk of having a low-birthweight baby. Low-birthweight babies face an increased risk of serious health problems during the newborn period, and chronic lifelong disabilities. Smoking during pregnancy is also associated with a number of pregnancy complications.

According to Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC), Minnesota's maternal smoking prevalence was 9.8% in 2004 as compared to the nation's 10.2%.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Health Statistics Annual Summary, Minnesota Department of Health

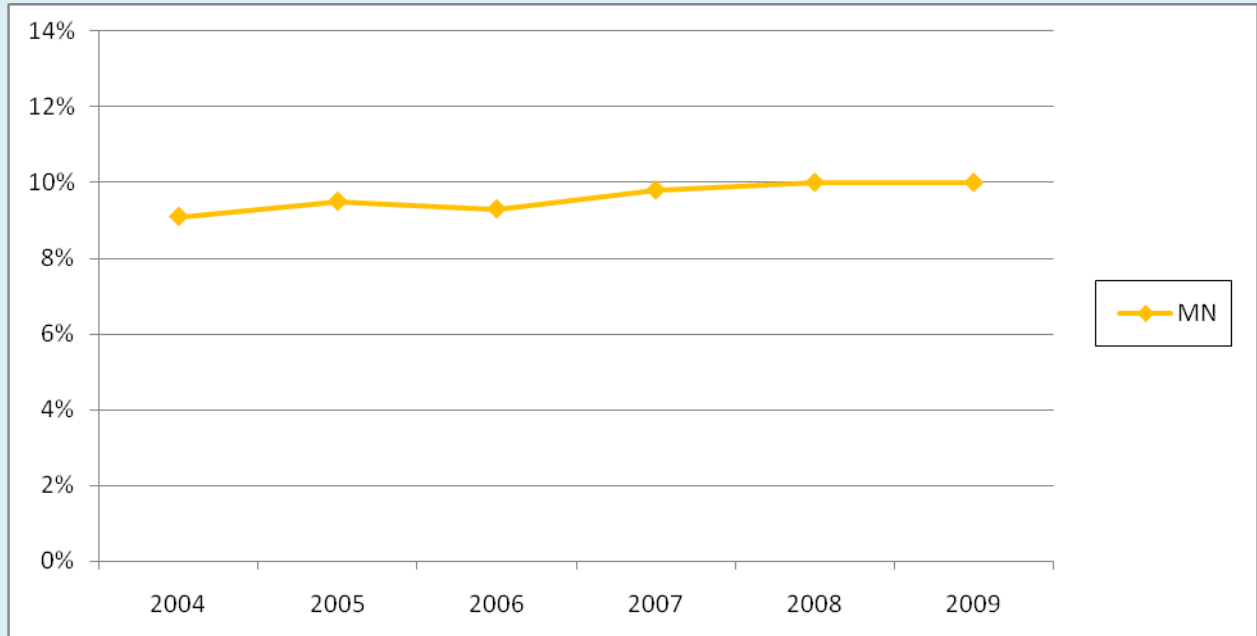
Section Summary:

- Over the six-year period from 2004 to 2009, an average of 9.6% of mothers reported smoking during pregnancy.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MDH

Mothers Reporting Smoking during Pregnancy



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number	6,849	6,681	6,810	7,138	7,238	6,991
Percent	9.1%	9.5%	9.3%	9.8%	10.0%	10.0%

6. Tobacco Use in Minnesota: Consequences

Tobacco-Related Mortality

About the Indicator: Smoking is a risk factor for many causes of death in Minnesota.

Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer deaths, for both men and women. The risk of lung cancer increases in proportion to the duration of smoking and the numbers of cigarettes smoked.

In addition to lung cancer rates, the disease impact of smoking can be assessed using Smoking Attributable Mortality figures calculated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Data Source(s): Minnesota Department of Health, CDC Wonder, and SAMMEC

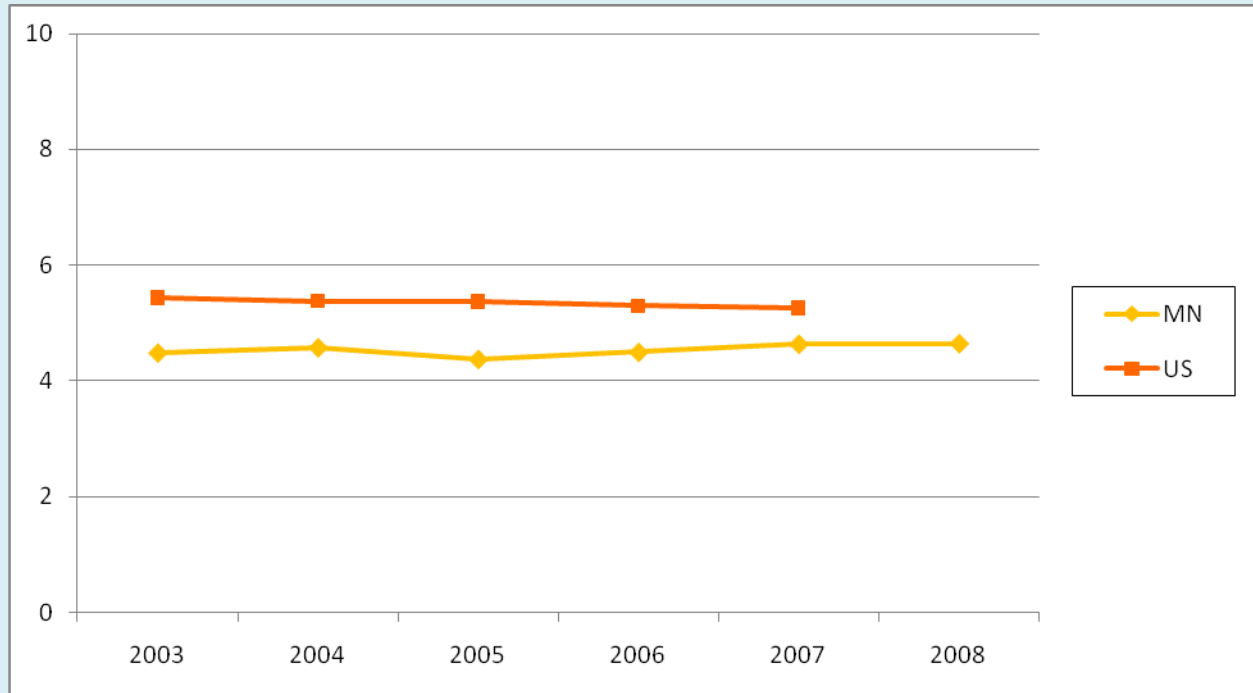
Section Summary:

- Lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rates in Minnesota increased slightly, from 4.38 per 10,000 population in 2005 to 4.65 per 10,000 population in 2008. Meanwhile, US rates declined from 5.37 per 10,000 population in 2005 to 5.26 per 10,000 population in 2007 (national data are not yet available for 2008).
- In 2004, the smoking-attributable mortality (SAM) rate for Minnesota was 201.2 per 100,000 population. This includes deaths from cancers, cardiovascular diseases and respiratory diseases.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Health and CDC Wonder

Deaths from Lung, Bronchus, and Trachea Cancer Per 10,000 Population



Minnesota	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Deaths from lung, bronchus, and trachea cancer	2,285	2,356	2,281	2,356	2,415	2,426
Rate per 10,000 population	4.49	4.58	4.38	4.50	4.64	4.65
United States	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Deaths from lung, bronchus, and trachea	158,086	158,091	159,292	158,664	158,760	N/A
Rate per 10,000 population	5.44	5.38	5.37	5.30	5.26	N/A
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MN:US**	0.83	0.85	0.82	0.85	0.88	N/A

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

N/A = Not available yet for 2008

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: SAMMEC

Age-Adjusted Smoking-Attributable Mortality (SAM) Rate per 100,000

SAM Rate per 100,000 (2004)^{1,2}

	Minnesota			United States		
Disease Category	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasms						
Lip, Oral Cavity, Pharynx	4.3	1.3	2.6	5.5	1.3	3.2
Esophagus	11.8	1.4	5.9	10.6	1.9	5.7
Stomach	2.8	0.5	1.5	2.8	0.6	1.5
Pancreas	4.6	3.2	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.4
Larynx	2.6	0.4	1.3	3.6	0.6	1.9
Trachea, Lung, Bronchus	101.3	49.8	71.6	119.0	56.0	82.8
Cervix Uteri	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	4.4	0.1	2.0	4.2	0.2	1.9
Urinary Bladder	6.6	0.9	3.2	6.6	1.2	3.4
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.7	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.8
Sub-total	140.1	58.3	93.0	158.2	66.9	105.9
Cardiovascular Diseases						
Ischemic Heart Disease	47.3	13.2	28.0	69.5	28.8	46.5
Other Heart Disease	18.4	6.2	10.8	19.9	8.2	12.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	8.9	5.8	7.0	10.8	8.3	9.3
Atherosclerosis	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.0
Aortic Aneurysm	9.2	3.7	5.9	8.0	2.9	5.0
Other Arterial Disease	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Sub-total	85.6	29.7	52.9	110.8	49.5	75.5
Respiratory Diseases						
Pneumonia, Influenza	6.9	2.2	3.9	9.5	4.2	6.2
Bronchitis, Emphysema	6.6	3.6	4.8	10.8	6.4	8.1
Chronic Airway Obstruction	64.7	35.3	46.6	66.0	43.6	52.1
Sub-total	78.2	41.1	55.3	86.3	54.2	66.4
Total	303.9	129.1	201.2	355.3	170.6	247.8

¹ Among adults aged 35 years and older.

² Does not include burn or second hand smoke deaths.

Maternal and Child Health Smoking-Attributable Health Outcomes, 2004

	Minnesota		United State	
Maternal Smoking Prevalence	9.8		10.2	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Smoking-Attributable Fraction (SAF)				
Short Gestation/Low Birth Weight	7.52%	7.52%	7.81%	7.81%
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	11.22%	11.22%	11.63%	11.63%
Respiratory Distress (Syndrome)—newborn	2.86%	2.86%	2.97%	2.97%
Other Respiratory Conditions—perinatal	3.86%	3.86%	4.01%	4.01%
Smoking-Attributable Mortality (SAM)				
Short Gestation/Low Birth Weight	1	1	206	156
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	2	1	154	107
Respiratory Distress (Syndrome)—newborn	0	0	15	11
Other Respiratory Conditions—perinatal	0	0	28	20
Smoking-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)				
Short Gestation/Low Birth Weight	75	80	15,491	12,542
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	150	80	11,581	8,603
Respiratory Distress (Syndrome)—newborn	0	0	1,128	884
Other Respiratory Conditions—perinatal	0	0	2,106	1,608

Note: Smoking status is obtained through maternal self reports, and the prevalence of maternal smoking may be substantially understated.

School Disciplinary Incidents Involving Tobacco

About the Indicator: School disciplinary incidents among kindergarten through twelfth grade students involving tobacco were obtained by school district, then aggregated to the county level. Percentages are found by totaling each county's tobacco-related incidents and dividing them by the total amount of disciplinary incidents for that county.

Each year districts report all disciplinary incidents that result in an out-of-school suspension/removal of one day or longer and expulsions/exclusions.

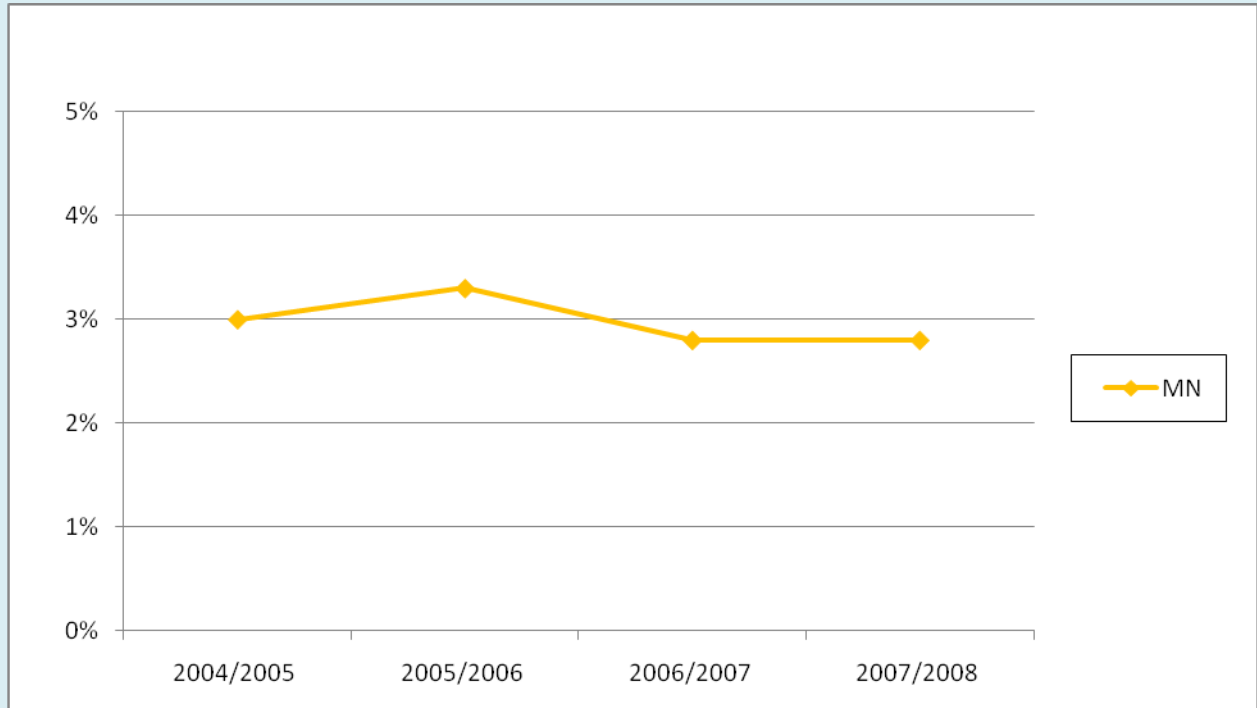
Data Source(s): Safe and Healthy Minnesota Students (SAHMS) Portal, Minnesota Department of Education

Section Summary:

- From 2004 to 2008, the percent of all school disciplinary incidents in Minnesota involving tobacco hovered around three percent.

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: SAHMS

Tobacco-Related School Disciplinary Incidents, Number and Percent of All Disciplinary Incidents



	2004/2005 School Year	2005/2006 School Year	2006/2007 School Year	2007/2008 School Year
Number	1,648	2,031	1,959	1,825
Percent	3.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.8%

Note: Percent here represents that percent of all school disciplinary incidents that involved tobacco, and not the percent of all students. For example, during the 2007/2008 school year, 1.4% of all disciplinary incidents involved tobacco. It does not mean that 1.4% of all students during the school year were disciplined for use or possession of tobacco.

7. Tobacco Use in Minnesota: Risk & Protective Factors

Tobacco Retailer Noncompliance

About the Indicator: The Synar Amendment requires states to have laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to those younger than 18 and to conduct annual random, unannounced inspections of a valid sample of tobacco retailers to ensure compliance. Statistics presented are the retailer violation rates (RVR) by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY).

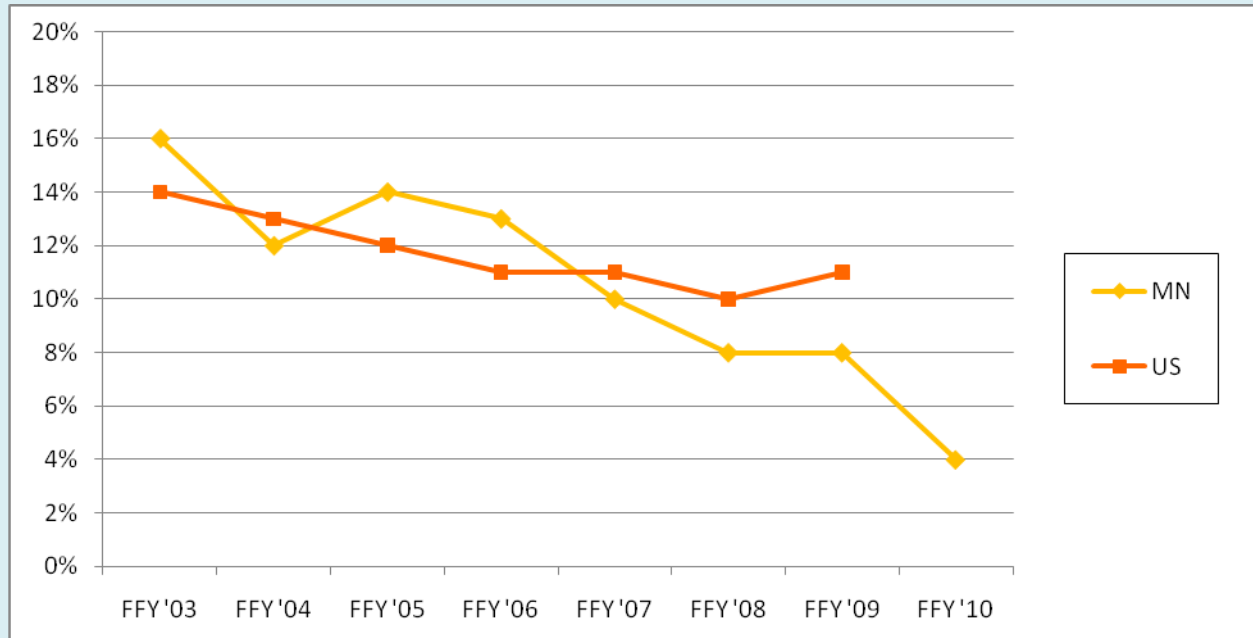
Data Source(s): Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

Section Summary:

- Minnesota retailer violation rates have steadily declined, from 16% in Federal Fiscal Year 2003 to 4% in Federal Fiscal Year 2010.
- Minnesota's retailer violation rates have been lower than the national average since Federal Fiscal Year 2007.

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: SYNAR

SYNAR Tobacco Retailer Violation Rates (RVR)



	FFY '03	FFY '04	FFY '05	FFY '06	FFY '07	FFY '08	FFY '09	FFY '10
Minnesota	16	12	14	13	10	8	8	4
United States	14	13	12	11	11	10	11	N/A
MN:US	1.14	0.92	1.17	1.18	0.91	0.80	0.73	N/A

Note: RVR are reported in Federal Fiscal Years. National RVRs were calculated by weighting each State's reported DVR by that State's population. (N/A means that data hadn't been put on the SYNAR website for US)

Access

About the Indicator: Beginning in 2007, ninth and twelfth graders who reported tobacco use in the past 30 days were asked how they obtained the tobacco. Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they purchased tobacco from gas stations, convenience stores, bars or restaurants, grocery, discount, or drug stores, at places like bowling alleys, video arcades, or pool halls, from vending machines, or on the internet were collapsed into the indicator “youth bought tobacco.” Responses indicating that they got tobacco from their friends, their parents, other family members, getting someone else to buy it for them, or at parties were collapsed into the indicator “youth social access to tobacco.” Responses indicating that they took tobacco from their home, a friend’s home, or from stores were collapsed into the indicator “youth took tobacco.”

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Students are most likely to report social access to tobacco (63%), getting it from someone or somewhere, and least likely to report taking tobacco (17%).
- Ninety-four percent of 9th grade Minnesota students reported social access to tobacco in 2010.
- Females were slightly more likely than males to report taking tobacco from someone or somewhere in 2010.
- In 2010, early one-quarter of Minnesota 9th graders who reporting past 30 day smoking bought the tobacco.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	5,507	59%
	Female	2,651	44%
Grade	9th	1,041	23%
	12th	7,117	75%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6,650	57%
	African-American, African or Black	241	47%
	American Indian	147	40%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	206	51%
	Hispanic/Latino	233	38%
Region	Metro	3,902	54%
	Non-Metro	4,256	53%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	709	28%	332	16%
	12th	4,798	80%	2,319	66%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2010

	9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	606	19%	6,044	75%
African-American, African or Black	81	43%	160	77%
American Indian	42	30%	105	85%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	50	37%	156	71%
Hispanic/Latino	77	31%	156	67%

*This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-specific Data on Youth Buying Tobacco

White students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who bought the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	416	24%	190	14%
	12 th	4,080	80%	1,964	66%
African-American, African or Black students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who bought the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	60	48%	21	34%
	12 th	121	85%	39	61%
American Indian students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who bought the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	24	30%	18	31%
	12 th	64	93%	41	76%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who bought the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	34	44%	16	28%
	12 th	109	77%	47	61%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who bought the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	54	37%	23	22%
	12 th	111	71%	45	59%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Bought the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	2,984	58%	3,666	56%
African-American, African or Black	181	45%	60	54%
American Indian	39	37%	108	42%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	162	50%	44	54%
Hispanic/Latino	145	39%	88	36%

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Got the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	5,477	59%
	Female	4,133	69%
Grade	9th	4,274	94%
	12th	5,336	56%
Race/Ethnicity	White	7,379	63%
	African-American, African or Black	300	58%
	American Indian	204	56%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	270	67%
	Hispanic/Latino	375	61%
Region	Metro	4,629	64%
	Non-Metro	4,981	62%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Got the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	2,357	93%	1,917	95%
	12th	3,120	52%	2,216	63%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Got the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

	9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	2,952	94%	4,427	55%
African-American, African or Black	162	87%	138	67%
American Indian	134	96%	70	57%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	129	95%	141	64%
Hispanic/Latino	233	93%	142	61%

*This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-specific Data on Youth Social Access to Tobacco

White students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who got the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	1,637	93%	1,315	96%
	12 th	2,574	51%	1,853	62%
African-American, African or Black students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who got the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	106	84%	56	92%
	12 th	88	62%	50	78%
American Indian students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who got the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	78	98%	56	95%
	12 th	35	51%	35	65%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who got the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	72	92%	57	98%
	12 th	92	65%	49	64%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who got the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	138	95%	95	90%
	12 th	95	61%	47	62%

Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Got the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Metro		Non-Metro	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	3,323	64%	4,056	62%
African-American, African or Black	228	57%	72	65%
American Indian	60	57%	144	56%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	219	68%	51	62%
Hispanic/Latino	226	60%	149	62%

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Youth Took Tobacco*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,546	17%
	Female	1,062	18%
Grade	9th	1,585	35%
	12th	1,023	11%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,742	15%
	African-American, African or Black	148	29%
	American Indian	87	24%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	100	25%
	Hispanic/Latino	138	22%
Region	Metro	1,274	17%
	Non-Metro	1,334	17%

Youth Took Tobacco*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	866	34%	719	36%
	12th	680	11%	343	10%

Youth Took Tobacco*: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Gender and Grade, 2010

	9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	1,018	33%	724	9%
African-American, African or Black	85	45%	63	30%
American Indian	56	40%	31	25%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	59	43%	41	19%
Hispanic/Latino	95	38%	43	18%

* This question was only asked of 9th and 12th graders.

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Race-Specific Data on Youth Taking Tobacco

White students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who took the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	539	31%	479	35%
	12 th	474	9%	250	8%
African-American, African or Black students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who took the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	57	45%	28	46%
	12 th	50	35%	13	20%
American Indian students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who took the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	34	43%	22	37%
	12 th	19	28%	12	22%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who took the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	41	53%	18	31%
	12 th	35	25%	6	8%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting any tobacco use in the past 30 days, who took the tobacco from someone or somewhere, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	51	35%	44	42%
	12 th	28	18%	15	20%

Youth Took Tobacco: Minnesota Students Reporting Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days, Who Took the Tobacco from Someone or Somewhere, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	766	15%	976	15%
African-American, African or Black	110	27%	38	34%
American Indian	29	28%	58	22%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	75	23%	25	30%
Hispanic/Latino	87	23%	51	21%

Perception of Harm

About the Indicator: Beginning in 2007, students were asked how much they thought people risked harming themselves physically or in other ways by smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding with either “great risk” or “moderate risk” of harm. The other two selection options on the survey were “slight risk” and “no risk.”

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Perception of harm of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was higher among female students than among male students in 2010.
- In 2010, perception of harm was slightly greater among 9th graders than among 6th or 12th graders.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting that they Believe People put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking One or Two Packs of Cigarettes per Day, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	50,798	88%
	Female	55,153	91%
Grade	6th	37,851	88%
	9th	38,129	91%
	12th	29,971	90%
Race/Ethnicity	White	80,182	91%
	African-American, African or Black	4,544	81%
	American Indian	1,314	77%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	5,166	85%
	Hispanic/Latino	3,870	81%
Region	Metro	56,856	89%
	Non-Metro	49,095	89%

Students Reporting that they Believe People put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking One or Two Packs of Cigarettes per Day, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	18,672	87%	19,179	88%
	9th	18,054	89%	20,075	92%
	12th	14,072	87%	15,899	93%

Students Reporting that they Believe People put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking One or Two Packs of Cigarettes per Day, by Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2010

	6th Grade		9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	26,751	91%	29,072	92%	24,359	91%
African-American, African or Black	1,816	77%	1,605	83%	1,123	84%
American Indian	668	76%	421	78%	225	80%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1,744	80%	1,923	88%	1,499	88%
Hispanic/Latino	1,603	77%	1,447	83%	820	85%

Race-Specific Data on Youth Perception of Tobacco Harm

White students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by smoking one or two packs of cigarettes per day, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	13,238	90%	13,513	92%
	9th	13,719	91%	15,353	94%
	12th	11,410	88%	12,949	93%
African-American, African or Black students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by smoking one or two packs of cigarettes per day, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	926	77%	890	77%
	9th	807	80%	798	86%
	12th	528	80%	595	87%
American Indian students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by smoking one or two packs of cigarettes per day, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	345	72%	323	80%
	9th	235	77%	186	79%
	12th	113	76%	112	85%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by smoking one or two packs of cigarettes per day, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	884	81%	860	80%
	9th	872	85%	1,051	90%
	12th	708	87%	791	90%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting that they believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by smoking one or two packs of cigarettes per day, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	797	77%	806	77%
	9th	716	81%	731	86%
	12th	381	82%	439	87%

Students Reporting that they Believe People put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking One or Two Packs of Cigarettes per Day, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
	White	39,363	92%	40,819	91%
	African-American, African or Black	3,837	81%	707	81%
	American Indian	481	76%	833	78%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	4,354	85%	812	86%
	Hispanic/Latino	2,447	82%	1,423	79%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Perception of Disapproval

About the Indicator: In 2010, students were asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they smoked cigarettes. Students were also asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they smoked cigarettes. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding that their close friends would either “greatly disapprove” or “disapprove.” The other two selection options on the survey were “would not care at all” and “would approve.”

In the previous Minnesota Profile the students were asked how their close friends would feel about the same two questions, but if they they smoked one or two packs of cigarettes per day. If you would like to see those data, they are available on the SUMN.org website.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- In 2010, females were slightly more likely than males to believe their parents or guardians would disapprove of them smoking cigarettes.
- Students’ perceptions of parents’ or guardians’ disapproval decreased with grade level in 2010.

Substance: Tobacco

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting that they Believe their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if they Smoked Cigarettes, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	55,367	95%
	Female	58,826	96%
Grade	6th	42,536	98%
	9th	41,145	96%
	12th	30,512	91%
Race/Ethnicity	White	84,899	96%
	African-American, African or Black	5,333	93%
	American Indian	1,501	87%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	5,846	95%
	Hispanic/Latino	4,580	94%
Region	Metro	61,644	96%
	Non-Metro	52,549	95%

Students Reporting that they Believe their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if they Smoked Cigarettes, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	21,024	97%	21,512	98%
	9th	19,794	96%	21,351	87%
	12th	14,549	89%	15,963	92%

Students Reporting that they Believe their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if they Smoked Cigarettes, by Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2010

	6th Grade		9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	29,229	99%	30,938	97%	24,732	92%
African-American, African or Black	2,274	95%	1,861	84%	1,198	88%
American Indian	834	94%	476	86%	191	66%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2,094	95%	2,150	96%	1,602	93%
Hispanic/Latino	2,002	95%	1,707	95%	871	89%

Race-Specific Data on Youth Perception of Parents or Guardians Disapproval

White students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they smoked cigarettes, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	14,572	98%	14,657	99%
	9th	14,816	97%	16,122	97%
	12th	11,778	89%	12,594	93%
African-American, African or Black students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they smoked cigarettes, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,143	95%	1,131	95%
	9th	947	92%	914	97%
	12th	562	85%	636	90%
American Indian students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they smoked cigarettes, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	443	93%	391	95%
	9th	264	85%	212	88%
	12th	100	65%	91	67%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they smoked cigarettes, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,030	94%	1,064	96%
	9th	988	94%	1,162	97%
	12th	750	91%	852	96%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting that they believe their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove if they smoked cigarettes, by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	985	94%	1,017	95%
	9th	862	94%	845	97%
	12th	405	87%	466	91%

Students Reporting that they Believe their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if they Smoked Cigarettes, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
	White	41,612	96%	43,287	95%
	African-American, African or Black	4,529	93%	804	91%
	American Indian	577	89%	924	86%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	4,942	95%	904	94%
	Hispanic/Latino	2,888	94%	1,692	93%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

8. Illicit Drug Use in Minnesota: Consumption Patterns

Recent Marijuana Use

About the Indicator: Current marijuana use is often assessed with measures of reported use in the past 30 days (30-day use).

Data Source(s): Adults: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Youth: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

Adults:

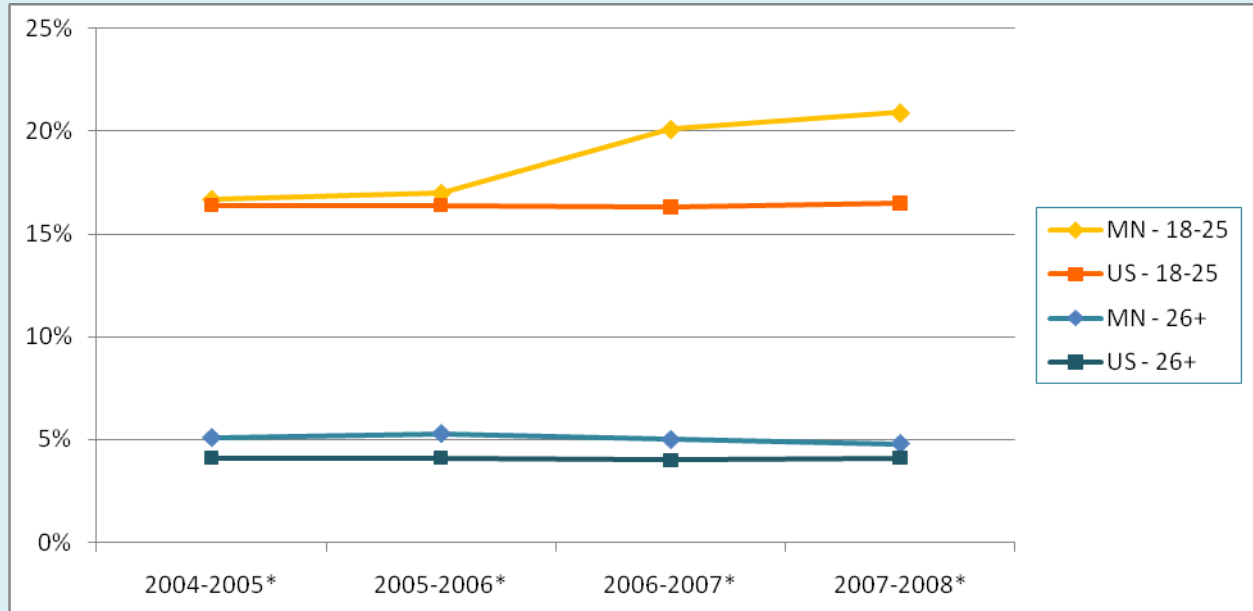
- The percent of Minnesotans aged 18-25 reporting past month use of marijuana increased from 16.7% in 2004/2005 to 20.9% in 2007/2008 (NSDUH).
- Males reported higher current marijuana use than females in all age groups (MNSASU).
- Adults in the seven metro counties reported higher rates of marijuana use than those in the non-metro counties (MNSASU).

Youth:

- The use of marijuana by students decreased from 11% in 2001 to 9% in 2007, then increased to 10% in 2010.
- 20% of 12th graders reported past 30-day marijuana use in 2010.
- In 2010, reported current marijuana use was higher in the seven-county metro area than it was in non-metro Minnesota: 10% vs 8%.

Substance: Marijuana
Data Source: NSDUH

Adults Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current marijuana use (%)	6.9%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Ages 12 thru 17	7.8%	7.5%	7.1%	6.6%
Ages 18 thru 25	16.7%	17.0%	20.1%	20.9%
Ages 26 and Over	5.1%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current marijuana use (%)	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%
Ages 12 thru 17	7.2%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%
Ages 18 thru 25	16.4%	16.4%	16.3%	16.5%
Ages 26 and Over	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%
Total current marijuana use (%)	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN:US**	1.15	1.19	1.24	1.18

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Marijuana
Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting Marijuana use within the past 30 days by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		MALE	FEMALE
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	22.4%	14.6%
	Ages 21 thru 24	16.0%	11.8%
	Ages 25 thru 44	5.9%	1.8%
	Ages 45 thru 64	3.5%	0.7%
	Ages 65 and over	0.1%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6.0%	2.4%
	African American or Black	8.7%	3.8%
	American Indian	28.2%	9.1%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.8%	2.8%
	Hispanic/Latino	2.3%	4.2%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	18.2%	10.0%
Region	Metro	7.3%	3.8%
	Non-Metro	4.8%	1.4%
	Total	6.1%	2.6%

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting smoking cigarettes within the past 30 days by race/ethnicity and region, 2004/2005			
		METRO*	NON-METRO
Race/Ethnicity	White	4.1%	2.4%
	African American or Black	6.6%	0.0%
	American Indian	15.8%	16.1%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	2.8%	0.7%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	13.1%	6.1%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Marijuana

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Smoking Marijuana within the Past 30 Days

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting use	13,706	12,361	11,733	12,361
Percent of all respondents	11%	10%	9%	10%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	6,474	11%
	Female	5,887	9%
	6th	468	1%
	9th	4,248	10%
	12th	6,795	20%
Race/Ethnicity	White	9,676	10%
	African-American, African or Black	727	13%
	American Indian	745	14%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	440	7%
	Hispanic/Latino	773	14%
Region	Metro	6,792	10%
	Non-metro	4,719	8%

Minnesota Students Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	278	1%	190	1%
	9th	2,298	11%	1,950	9%
	12th	4,051	25%	2,744	16%

Minnesota Students Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2010

	6th grade		9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	166	1%	2,509	8%	5,339	20%
African-American, African or Black	61	2%	330	16%	344	24%
American Indian	52	6%	143	25%	106	36%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	19	1%	123	5%	176	10%
Hispanic/Latino	63	3%	335	18%	210	21%

Race-Specific Data on Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days

White students reporting marijuana use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	113	1%	53	0%
	9th	1,321	9%	1,188	7%
	12th	3,154	24%	2,185	16%
African-American, African or Black students reporting marijuana use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	37	3%	24	2%
	9th	208	19%	122	13%
	12th	219	31%	125	17%
American Indian students reporting marijuana use g by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	24	5%	28	7%
	9th	76	24%	67	27%
	12th	65	41%	41	31%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting marijuana use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	14	1%	5	0%
	9th	79	7%	44	4%
	12th	117	14%	59	7%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting marijuana use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	33	3%	30	3%
	9th	196	21%	139	16%
	12th	139	29%	71	14%

Minnesota Students Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
	White	4,437	10%	3,577	8%
	African-American, African or Black	632	13%	103	11%
	American Indian	100	15%	201	18%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	250	5%	68	7%
	Hispanic/Latino	387	12%	221	12%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Age at First Use of Marijuana

About the Indicator: Prevention planners may use data about age of first use as one factor in determining when to initiate prevention programs, policies, and practices. In addition, these data are valuable for reporting purposes. Some grantees are required to report age of first use as one their GPRA measures.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Males were more likely than females to have first tried marijuana by age 13 or younger (7% vs 5%).
- Average age at first use was the same in the seven-county metro area as in the non-metro counties.

Substance: Marijuana

Data Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Age at Which Students Reported First Smoking Marijuana

Minnesota students reporting age they first smoked Marijuana by gender, 2007			
		N (#)	%
10 years old or younger	Male	1,093	2.0%
	Female	463	0.8%
11 years old	Male	643	1.2%
	Female	389	0.7%
12 years old	Male	816	1.5%
	Female	605	1.0%
13 years old	Male	1,404	2.5%
	Female	1,319	2.3%
14 years old	Male	2,219	4.0%
	Female	2,204	3.8%
15 years old	Male	1,741	3.1%
	Female	1,669	2.9%
16 years old	Male	1,628	2.9%
	Female	1,526	2.6%
17 years old or older	Male	1,610	2.9%
	Female	1,478	2.5%

Minnesota Students Reporting they First Smoked Marijuana at Age 13 or Younger, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	3,956	7%
	Female	2,776	5%
	Total	6,732	6%
Grade	6th	872	2%
	9th	3,556	8%
	12th	2,304	7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3,725	4%
	African-American, African or Black	615	11%
	American Indian	343	21%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	260	5%
	Hispanic/Latino	575	13%
Region	Metro	3,742	6%
	Non-Metro	2,990	6%

Average Age Minnesota Students First Smoked Marijuana by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male	Female
7-County Metro	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	13	13
	12 th Grade	15	15
Non-metro	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	13	13
	12 th Grade	15	15
Total	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	13	13
	12 th Grade	15	15

Note: Age category options on the survey include "10 or younger" and "17 or older". To calculate an average, these categories were set at 10 and 17 respectively. Average age for 6th graders will be lower than for 9th graders, and 9th lower than 12th, reflecting the ages of students in each grade. Average age was calculated only for those students who reported ever smoking marijuana.

Other Illicit Drug Use

About the Indicator: Illicit drug use is measured here using reported 12 month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana:

- Inhalants—youth
- Methamphetamine—adults and youth
- MDMA/Ecstasy—adults and youth
- Crack/cocaine—adults and youth
- Psychedelics—adults and youth
- Heroin—adults and youth

Data Source(s): Adults: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Youth: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

Adults:

- Current illicit drug use in Minnesota has remained stable in recent years and is below national rates.
- Current illicit drug use is most common among adults age 18-25 compared to other age groups.

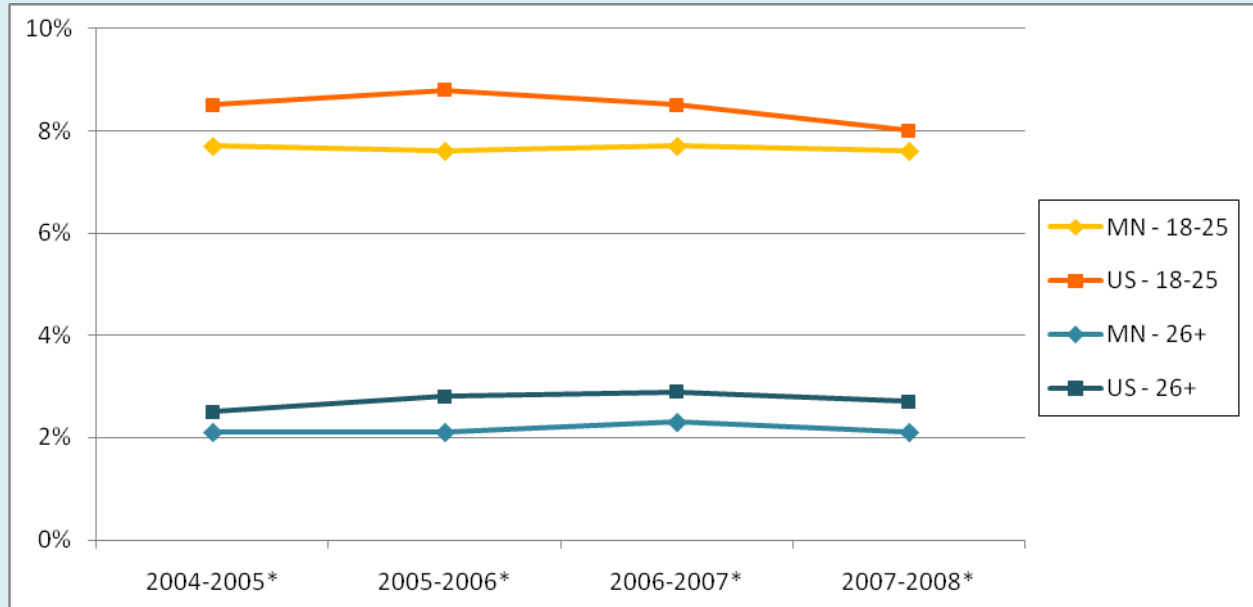
Youth:

- There has been an overall decrease in reported use of inhalants, methamphetamine, MDMA/Ecstasy, crack/cocaine and psychedelics since 2001.
- The largest drop was in reported methamphetamine use: from 6% in 2001 to 1% in 2010.

Substance: Illicit Drugs

Data Source: NSDUH

Percent of Population Reporting Drug Use (Other than Marijuana) in the Past 30 Days



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current illicit drug use (%)	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%
Ages 12 thru 17	4.7%	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.7%	7.6%	7.7%	7.6%
Ages 26 and Over	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current illicit drug use (%)	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%
Ages 12 thru 17	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%
Ages 18 thru 25	8.5%	8.8%	8.5%	8.0%
Ages 26 and Over	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%
Total current illicit drug use (%)	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN:US**	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.86

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Inhalants

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Use of Inhalants within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting use	4,832	5,000	3,840	3,542
Percent of all respondents	4%	4%	3%	3%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Inhalant Use within the Past 12 Months by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	2,054	3%
	Female	2,131	3%
	6th	1,401	3%
	9th	1,686	3%
	12th	874	2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	2,830	3%
	African-American, African or Black	327	4%
	American Indian	396	7%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	204	3%
	Hispanic/Latino	428	6%
Region	Metro	1,859	3%
	Non-metro	1,683	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting Inhalant Use within the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	746	4%	655	3%
	9th	600	3%	743	3%
	12th	517	3%	281	2%

Race-Specific Data on Use of Inhalants within the Past 12 Months

White students reporting inhalant use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	441	3%	331	2%
	9th	359	2%	519	3%
	12th	336	3%	201	1%
African-American, African or Black students reporting inhalant use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6 th	62	5%	52	5%
	9th	53	5%	18	2%
	12th	45	7%	17	2%
American Indian students reporting inhalant use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	22	5%	32	8%
	9th	14	5%	19	8%
	12th	11	7%	6	5%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting inhalant use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	23	2%	32	3%
	9th	22	2%	21	2%
	12th	36	4%	7	1%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting inhalant use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	63	6%	72	7%
	9th	43	5%	41	5%
	12th	27	6%	18	4%

Minnesota Students Reporting Inhalant Use in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
	White	1,017	2%	1,170	3%
	African-American, African or Black	200	4%	47	5%
	American Indian	32	5%	72	7%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	108	2%	33	3%
	Hispanic/Latino	166	6%	98	6%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Methamphetamines

Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Methamphetamine Use in the Past 12 Months

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting methamphetamine use within the past 12 months by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		MALE	FEMALE
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	3.1%	2.3%
	Ages 21 thru 24	3.8%	0.0%
	Ages 25 thru 44	0.9%	0.4%
	Ages 45 thru 64	0.1%	0.0%
	Ages 65 and over	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	0.9%	0.3%
	African American or Black	0.0%	0.1%
	American Indian	5.0%	0.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	0.0%	0.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	3.4%	1.9%
Region	Metro	0.8%	0.5%
	Non-Metro	1.0%	0.1%
	Total	0.9%	0.3%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Methamphetamine Use within the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

		Metro*	Non-Metro
Race/Ethnicity	White	0.7%	0.5%
	African American or Black	0.1%	0.0%
	American Indian	0.0%	3.7%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	2.0%	0.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	1.6%	4.1%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

Substance: Methamphetamines

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Methamphetamine Use within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting use	4,175	3,585	1,389	927
Percent of all respondents	6%	5%	2%	1%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Methamphetamine Use within the Past 12 Months, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	600	2%
	Female	327	1%
	9th	462	1%
	12th	465	1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	544	1%
	African-American, African or Black	90	3%
	American Indian	23	3%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	44	1%
	Hispanic/Latino	65	2%
Region	Metro	522	1%
	Non-metro	405	1%

Minnesota Students Reporting Methamphetamine Use within the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	269	1%	193	1%
	12th	331	2%	134	1%

Race-Specific Data on Methamphetamine Use in the Past 12 Months, 2010

White students reporting methamphetamine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	138	1%	116	1%
	12 th	205	2%	85	1%
African-American, African or Black students reporting methamphetamine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	36	4%	9	1%
	12 th	34	5%	11	2%
American Indian students reporting methamphetamine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	11	1%	8	1%
	12 th	21	3%	4	0%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting methamphetamine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	19	2%	18	2%
	12 th	19	4%	9	2%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting methamphetamine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	19	2%	18	2%
	12 th	19	4%	9	2%

Minnesota Students Reporting Methamphetamine Use in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White		276	1%	268	1%
African-American, African or Black		67	2%	23	5%
American Indian		7	3%	16	3%
Asian American/Pacific Islander		35	1%	9	1%
Hispanic/Latino		39	2%	26	3%

Substance: MDMA/Ecstasy

Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting MDMA/Ecstasy Use in the Past 12 Months

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting MDMA/Ecstasy use within the past 12 months by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		Male	Female
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	3.5%	4.6%
	Ages 21 thru 24	3.6%	2.9%
	Ages 25 thru 44	0.4%	0.1%
	Ages 45 thru 64	0.0%	0.0%
	Ages 65 and over	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	0.7%	0.5%
	African American or Black	1.0%	1.0%
	American Indian	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.2%
	Hispanic/Latino	0.5%	2.3%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	3.4%	0.0%
Region	Metro	0.8%	1.0%
	Non-Metro	0.5%	0.0%
	Total	0.7%	0.5%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting MDMA/Ecstasy Use within the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

		Metro*	Non-Metro
Race/Ethnicity	White	0.9%	0.3%
	African American or Black	1.0%	0.0%
	American Indian	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	2.0%	0.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	0.0%	4.1%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: MDMA/Ecstasy

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting MDMA/Ecstasy Use within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting use	4,086	2,577	2,567	2,505
Percent of all respondents	5%	3%	3%	3%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting MDMA/Ecstasy Use in the Past 12 Months by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2007

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,418	4%
	Female	1,087	3%
	9th	1,000	2%
	12th	1,505	5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,723	3%
	African-American, African or Black	142	4%
	American Indian	50	6%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	103	3%
	Hispanic/Latino	131	5%
Region	Metro	1,604	4%
	Non-metro	901	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting MDMA/Ecstasy Use in the Past 12 Months by Gender and grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	518	3%	482	2%
	12th	900	6%	605	4%

Race-Specific Data on MDMA/Ecstasy Use in the Past 12 Months

White students reporting MDMA/Ecstasy use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	287	2%	309	2%
	12th	657	5%	470	3%
African-American, African or Black students reporting MDMA/Ecstasy use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	47	5%	15	2%
	12th	57	9%	23	3%
American Indian students reporting MDMA/Ecstasy use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	12	4%	13	6%
	12th	15	10%	10	8%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting MDMA/Ecstasy use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	19	2%	21	2%
	12th	42	5%	21	2%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting MDMA/Ecstasy use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9th	44	5%	34	4%
	12th	38	8%	15	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting MDMA/Ecstasy Use in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
	White	1,067	4%	656	2%
	African-American, African or Black	110	4%	32	6%
	American Indian	20	8%	30	5%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	85	3%	18	3%
	Hispanic/Latino	82	5%	49	5%

Substance: Crack/Cocaine

Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use in the Past 12 Months

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting crack/cocaine use within the past 12 months by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		Male	Female
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	7.5%	5.4%
	Ages 21 thru 24	4.8%	1.8%
	Ages 25 thru 44	1.3%	0.4%
	Ages 45 thru 64	0.7%	0.2%
	Ages 65 and over	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1.6%	0.7%
	African American or Black	1.2%	0.5%
	American Indian	0.3%	2.7%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	2.8%	0.1%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	0.9%	0.6%
Region	Metro	1.6%	0.9%
	Non-Metro	1.5%	0.3%
	Total	1.6%	0.6%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use within the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

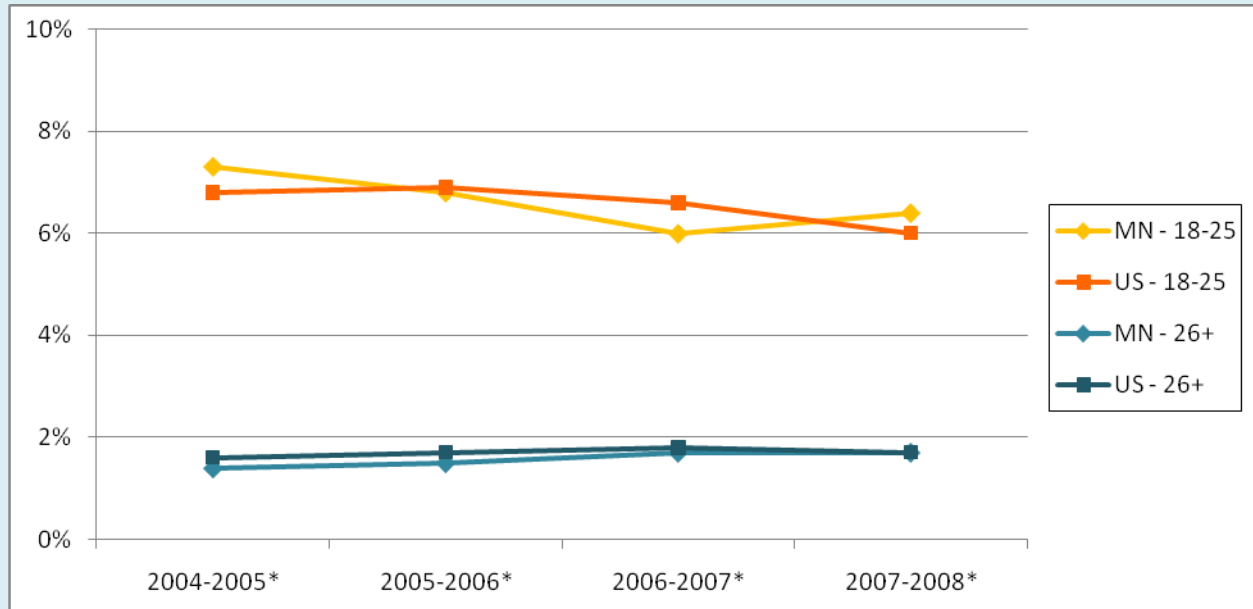
		Metro*	Non-Metro
Race/Ethnicity	White	1.4%	0.9%
	African American or Black	0.9%	0.0%
	American Indian	1.9%	1.7%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	1.3%	1.5%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	0.7%	0.8%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Cocaine
Data Source: NSDUH

Adults Reporting Any Cocaine Use in the Past Year



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current cocaine use (%)	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Ages 12 thru 17	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.3%	6.8%	6.0%	6.4%
Ages 26 and Over	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current cocaine use (%)	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
Ages 12 thru 17	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%
Ages 18 thru 25	6.8%	6.9%	6.6%	6.0%
Ages 26 and Over	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
Total current cocaine use (%)	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN:US**	0.98	0.97	0.95	1.05

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Crack/Cocaine

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting use	3,736	3,536	2,808	1,611
Percent of all respondents	5%	5%	4%	2%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use within the Past 12 Months by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	992	3%
	Female	619	2%
	9th	647	2%
	12th	964	3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,055	2%
	African-American, African or Black	115	4%
	American Indian	32	4%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	54	1%
	Hispanic/Latino	113	4%
Region	Metro	927	2%
	Non-metro	684	2%

Minnesota Students Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use within the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	366	2%	281	1%
	12th	626	4%	338	2%

Race-Specific Data on Crack/Cocaine Use in the Past 12 Months

White students reporting crack/cocaine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	191	1%	175	1%
	12 th	431	3%	258	2%
African-American, African or Black students reporting crack/cocaine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	39	4%	13	1%
	12 th	50	7%	13	2%
American Indian students reporting crack/cocaine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	5	2%	5	2%
	12 th	16	10%	6	5%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting crack/cocaine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	11	1%	10	1%
	12 th	28	3%	5	1%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting crack/cocaine use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	36	4%	26	3%
	12 th	35	8%	16	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White		583	2%	472	2%
African-American, African or Black		85	3%	30	6%
American Indian		13	5%	19	3%
Asian American/Pacific Islander		40	1%	14	2%
Hispanic/Latino		60	4%	53	5%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Psychedelics

Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Hallucinogen Use in the Past 12 Months

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting hallucinogen use within the past 12 months by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		MALE	FEMALE
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	8.0%	4.3%
	Ages 21 thru 24	4.3%	2.0%
	Ages 25 thru 44	0.3%	0.1%
	Ages 45 thru 64	0.0%	0.0%
	Ages 65 and over	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1.0%	0.5%
	African American or Black	0.0%	0.2%
	American Indian	5.4%	0.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	0.6%	0.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	0.6%	0.7%
Region	Metro	0.9%	0.6%
	Non-Metro	1.0%	0.2%
	Total	1.0%	0.4%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Hallucinogen Use within the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

		Metro*	Non-Metro
Race/Ethnicity	White	0.8%	0.6%
	African American or Black	0.1%	0.0%
	American Indian	3.9%	0.2%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	0.4%	0.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	0.6%	0.8%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Psychedelics

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting LSD, PCP or Other Psychedelics Use within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2001	2004	2007	2010
Number reporting use	4,276	2,931	3,011	2,483
Percent of all respondents	6%	4%	4%	3%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 4 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota students reporting Psychedelics use in the past 12 months by gender, grade, race/ethnicity, and region, 2010			
		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,563	4%
	Female	920	2%
	9th	1,060	3%
	12th	1,423	4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,744	3%
	African-American, African or Black	126	4%
	American Indian	57	7%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	79	2%
	Hispanic/Latino	119	4%
Region	Metro	1,456	4%
	Non-metro	1,027	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting Psychedelics Use in the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	593	3%	467	2%
	12th	970	6%	453	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting Psychedelics Use in the Past 12 Months by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	655	2%	1,089	4%
African-American, African or Black	60	3%	66	5%
American Indian	34	6%	23	8%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	38	2%	41	2%
Hispanic/Latino	68	4%	51	5%

Race-Specific Data on Psychedelics Use in the Past 12 Months

White students reporting Psychedelics use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	338	2%	317	2%
	12 th	736	6%	353	3%
African-American, African or Black students reporting Psychedelics use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	50	5%	10	1%
	12 th	54	8%	12	2%
American Indian students reporting Psychedelics use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	19	6%	15	6%
	12 th	16	11%	7	5%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting Psychedelics use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	20	2%	18	2%
	12 th	31	4%	10	1%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting Psychedelics use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	47	5%	21	2%
	12 th	36	8%	15	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting Psychedelics Use in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
	White	992	4%	752	3%
	African-American, African or Black	91	3%	35	7%
	American Indian	25	10%	32	6%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	61	2%	18	3%
	Hispanic/Latino	69	4%	50	5%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Heroin
Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Heroin Use in the Past 12 Months

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting heroin use within the past 12 months by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		MALE	FEMALE
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	0.0%	1.1%
	Ages 21 thru 24	0.0%	0.0%
	Ages 25 thru 44	0.1%	0.2%
	Ages 45 thru 64	0.0%	0.0%
	Ages 65 and over	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	0.0%	0.2%
	African American or Black	0.0%	0.1%
	American Indian	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	0.0%	0.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	0.0%	0.0%
Region	Metro	0.0%	0.2%
	Non-Metro	0.0%	0.1%
	Total	0.0%	0.1%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Heroin Use within the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

		Metro*	Non-Metro
Race/Ethnicity	White	0.1%	0.1%
	African American or Black	0.0%	0.0%
	American Indian	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	0.0%	0.0%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	0.0%	0.0%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Heroin

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Heroin Use within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2007	2010
Number reporting use	966	800
Percent of all respondents	1%	1%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 2 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota Students Reporting Heroin Use in the Past 12 Months by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	571	2%
	Female	229	1%
	Total	800	1%
	9th	381	1%
	12th	419	1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	442	1%
	African-American, African or Black	100	3%
	American Indian	18	2%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	42	1%
	Hispanic/Latino	61	2%
Region	Metro	480	1%
	Non-metro	320	1%

Minnesota Students Reporting Heroin Use in the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	250	1%	131	1%
	12th	321	2%	98	1%

Race-Specific Data on Heroin Use in the Past 12 Months, 2010

White students reporting Heroin use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	121	1%	76	0%
	12 th	186	1%	59	0%
African-American, African or Black students reporting Heroin use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	40	4%	8	1%
	12 th	38	6%	14	2%
American Indian students reporting Heroin use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	3	1%	3	1%
	12 th	11	7%	1	1%
Asian American/Pacific Islander students reporting Heroin use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	11	1%	5	0%
	12 th	21	3%	5	1%
Hispanic/Latino students reporting Heroin use by gender and grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	20	2%	12	1%
	12 th	23	5%	6	1%

Minnesota Students Reporting Heroin Use in the Past 12 Months by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

		Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White		243	1%	199	1%
African-American, African or Black		78	3%	22	4%
American Indian		6	2%	12	2%
Asian American/Pacific Islander		29	1%	13	2%
Hispanic/Latino		37	2%	24	2%

Prescription Drug Abuse

About the Indicator: Illicit drug use is measured here using reported 12 month use of prescription drugs for the purpose of getting high (use other than that indicated by one's own health care provider):

- Any prescription drugs taken only to get high—6th graders
- Prescription pain relievers—adults, 9th graders and 12th graders
- Prescription stimulants—9th graders and 12th graders
- Prescription ADHD or ADD drugs—9th graders and 12th graders
- Prescription tranquilizers— adults, 9th graders and 12th graders

Data Source(s): Adults: Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU) and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Youth: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

Adults:

- Non-medical use of prescription pain killers among Minnesota adults has gradually increased, from 10.6% in 2004/2005 to 12.7% in 2007/2008 for 18-25 year olds and from 2.9% in 3.4% for adults age 26 and older.

Youth:

- Minnesota 9th grade and 12th grade students were more likely to report abuse of pain relievers than any other type of prescription drug.
- At the state-level, there was no increase in reported abuse prescription drugs among youth from 2007 to 2010.

Substance: Any Prescription Drugs
Data Source: MSS

6th Grade Students Reporting Use of Any Prescription Drugs, Not Prescribed by Their Doctor or that They Took Only to Get High

Minnesota	2007	2010
Number reporting abuse	519	507
Percent of all respondents	1%	1%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 2 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota 6th Graders Reporting Abuse of Any Prescription Drugs in the Past 12 Months by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	282	1%
	Female	225	1%
	Total	507	1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	243	1%
	African-American, African or Black	49	2%
	American Indian	24	3%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	15	1%
	Hispanic/Latino	65	3%
Region	Metro	282	1%
	Non-metro	225	1%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Prescription Pain Relievers

Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Any Use of Prescription Pain Relievers, Not Prescribed for them by their Doctor, in the Past 12 Months

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting abuse of prescription pain relievers within the past 12 months by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		Male	Female
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	8.0%	10.1%
	Ages 21 thru 24	9.6%	5.6%
	Ages 25 thru 44	2.3%	1.8%
	Ages 45 thru 64	0.8%	0.6%
	Ages 65 and over	1.1%	0.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	2.3%	1.6%
	African American or Black	2.8%	5.7%
	American Indian	15.8%	9.8%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	2.2%	0.8%
	Hispanic/Latino	3.7%	2.8%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	14.0%	3.3%
Region	Metro	3.0%	2.5%
	Non-Metro	2.1%	1.3%
	Total	2.8%	1.7%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Abuse of Prescription Pain Relievers within the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

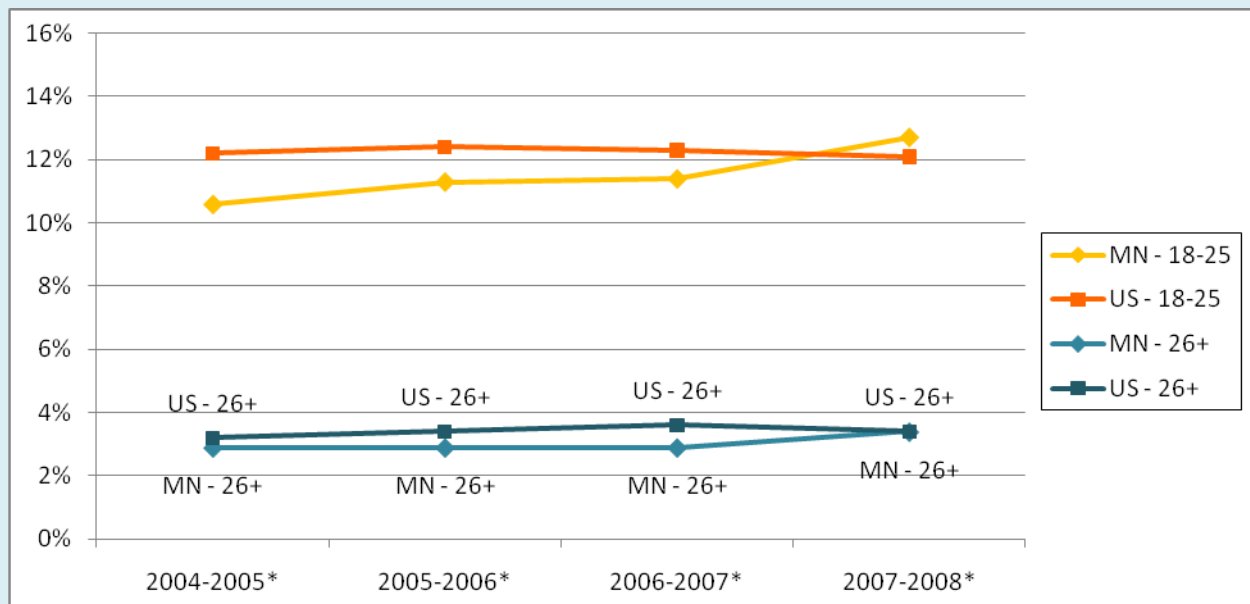
		Metro*	Non-Metro
Race/Ethnicity	White	2.5%	1.4%
	African American or Black	3.6%	17.9%
	American Indian	18.3%	6.0%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.8%	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	2.0%	6.4%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	7.1%	11.0%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Prescription Pain Relievers
Data Source: NSDUH

Adults Reporting Non-Medical Use of Pain Killers in the Past Year



Minnesota	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current pain killer use (%)	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.9%
Ages 12 thru 17	6.2%	6.3%	5.8%	6.5%
Ages 18 thru 25	10.6%	11.3%	11.4%	12.7%
Ages 26 and Over	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.4%
United States	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
Total current pain killer use (%)	4.8%	5.0%	5.1%	4.9%
Ages 12 thru 17	7.1%	7.0%	6.9%	6.6%
Ages 18 thru 25	12.2%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%
Ages 26 and Over	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%
Total current pain killer use (%)	2004-2005*	2005-2006*	2006-2007*	2007-2008*
MN:US**	0.89	0.88	0.85	1.00

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach

* Percentages are presented for the 2 years combined

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

Substance: Prescription Pain Relievers
Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Any Use of Prescription Pain Relievers, Not Prescribed for them by their Doctor, in the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2007	2010
Number reporting abuse	4,019	3,631
Percent of all respondents	5%	5%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 2 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota students reporting abuse of Pain Relievers in the past 12 months by gender, grade, race/ethnicity, and region, 2010			
		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,952	5%
	Female	1,679	4%
	Total	3,631	5%
	9th	1,497	4%
	12th	2,134	6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	2,699	5%
	African-American, African or Black	145	4%
	American Indian	76	9%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	77	2%
	Hispanic/Latino	133	5%
Region	Metro	2,051	5%
	Non-metro	1,580	5%

Minnesota Students Reporting Abuse of Pain Relievers in the Past 12 Months, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	668	3%	829	4%
	12th	1,284	8%	850	5%

Minnesota Students Reporting Abuse of Pain Relievers in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	999	3%	1,700	6%
African-American, African or Black	70	4%	75	6%
American Indian	38	7%	38	14%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	32	1%	45	3%
Hispanic/Latino	73	4%	60	6%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Prescription ADD/ADHD Drugs
Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Use of ADD/ADHD Drugs, Not Prescribed for them by their Doctor, in the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2007	2010
Number reporting abuse	3,327	3,213
Percent of all respondents	4%	4%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 2 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota students reporting abuse of ADD/ADHD drugs in the past 12 months by gender, grade, race/ethnicity, and region, 2010			
		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,653	5%
	Female	1,560	4%
	Total	3,213	4%
	9th	1,423	3%
	12th	1,790	5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	2,384	4%
	African-American, African or Black	139	4%
	American Indian	62	8%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	68	2%
	Hispanic/Latino	126	5%
Region	Metro	1,865	5%
	Non-metro	1,348	4%

Minnesota Students Reporting Abuse of ADD/ADHD Drugs in the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	637	3%	786	4%
	12th	1,016	6%	774	5%

Minnesota Students Reporting Abuse of ADD/ADHD Drugs in the Past 12 Months by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	966	3%	1,418	5%
African-American, African or Black	67	4%	72	5%
American Indian	37	7%	25	9%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	30	1%	38	2%
Hispanic/Latino	71	4%	55	6%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Prescription Stimulants or Diet Pills

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Use of Stimulants or Diet Pills, Not Prescribed by their Doctor, within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2007	2010
Number reporting abuse	2,434	1,998
Percent of all respondents	3%	3%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 2 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota students reporting stimulant or diet pill abuse in the past 12 months by gender, grade, race/ethnicity, and region, 2010			
		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	951	3%
	Female	1,047	3%
	Total	1,998	3%
	9th	1,092	3%
	12th	906	3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,342	2%
	African-American, African or Black	126	4%
	American Indian	43	5%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	60	2%
	Hispanic/Latino	111	4%
Region	Metro	1,106	3%
	Non-metro	892	3%

Minnesota Students Reporting Stimulant or Diet Pill Abuse in the Past 12 Months, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	449	2%	643	3%
	12th	502	3%	404	2%

Minnesota Students Reporting Stimulant or Diet Pill Abuse in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	691	2%	651	2%
African-American, African or Black	62	3%	64	5%
American Indian	24	5%	19	7%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	30	1%	30	2%
Hispanic/Latino	71	4%	40	4%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Prescription Tranquilizers and Sedatives
Data Source: MNSASU

Adults Reporting Any Use of Tranquilizers or Sedatives, Not Prescribed for them by their Doctor, in the Past 12 Months

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting abuse of prescription tranquilizers or sedatives within the past 12 months by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, 2004/2005			
		Males	Females
Age	Ages 18 thru 20	12.6%	10.3%
	Ages 21 thru 24	10.5%	6.7%
	Ages 25 thru 44	6.2%	4.0%
	Ages 45 thru 64	7.6%	4.4%
	Ages 65 and over	1.1%	1.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6.8%	4.1%
	African American or Black	1.8%	8.6%
	American Indian	18.5%	9.2%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.6%	1.5%
	Hispanic/Latino	8.6%	4.4%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	19.3%	4.5%
Region	Metro	7.3%	5.1%
	Non-Metro	6.0%	3.3%
	Total	6.7%	4.3%

Percent of Minnesota Adults Reporting Abuse of Prescription Tranquilizers or Sedatives within the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2004/2005

		Metro*	Non-Metro
Race/Ethnicity	White	6.5%	4.3%
	African American or Black	4.3%	25.3%
	American Indian	10.5%	14.8%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.2%	0.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	5.3%	9.3%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	10.3%	14.5%

*Metro refers to the seven-county metro area

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Prescription Tranquilizers and Sedatives

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting Use of Tranquilizers or Sedatives, Not Prescribed for them by their Doctor, within the Past 12 Months

Minnesota	2007	2010
Number reporting abuse	1,826	1,791
Percent of all respondents	2%	2%

Note: Counties did not have to participate in the MSS each of the 2 years to be included in the counts presented here.

Minnesota students reporting tranquilizer or sedative use in the past 12 months by gender, grade, race/ethnicity, and region, 2010			
		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,038	3%
	Female	753	2%
	Total	1,791	2%
	9th	723	2%
	12th	1,068	3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,237	2%
	African-American, African or Black	105	3%
	American Indian	37	5%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	50	1%
	Hispanic/Latino	80	3%
Region	Metro	1,015	3%
	Non-metro	776	2%

Minnesota Students Reporting Tranquilizer or Sedative Abuse in the Past 12 Months, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	9 th	351	2%	372	2%
	12th	687	4%	381	2%

Minnesota Students Reporting Tranquilizer or Sedative Abuse in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	445	1%	792	3%
African-American, African or Black	49	3%	56	4%
American Indian	15	3%	22	8%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	16	1%	34	2%
Hispanic/Latino	43	2%	37	4%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Age at First Use of Other Illicit Drugs, Other than Marijuana

About the Indicator: Prevention planners may use data about age of first use as one factor in determining when to initiate prevention programs, policies, and practices. In addition, these data are valuable for reporting purposes. Some grantees are required to report age of first use as one their GPRA measures.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- In 2010, males were as likely as females (3%) to report first using drugs, other than marijuana, at the age of 13 or younger.
- Average age at first use of drugs, other than marijuana, was the same in the seven-county metro area as in the non-metro counties.

Substance: Illicit Drugs

Data Source: MSS

Age at Which Students Reported First Using Drugs, Other than Marijuana

Minnesota students reporting age they first using other drugs by gender, 2010			
		N (#)	%
10 years old or younger	Male	732	1.2%
	Female	445	0.7%
11 years old	Male	369	0.6%
	Female	301	0.5%
12 years old	Male	374	0.6%
	Female	298	0.5%
13 years old	Male	412	0.7%
	Female	492	0.8%
14 years old	Male	659	1.1%
	Female	966	1.6%
15 years old	Male	635	1.1%
	Female	638	1.0%
16 years old	Male	616	1.0%
	Female	556	0.9%
17 years old or older	Male	642	1.1%
	Female	506	0.8%

Minnesota Students Reporting they First Used Drugs, Other than Marijuana, at Age 13 or Younger, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	1,887	3%
	Female	1,536	3%
	Total	3,423	3%
Grade	6th	1,241	3%
	9th	1,509	4%
	12th	673	2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	2,870	2%
	African-American, African or Black	417	4%
	American Indian	497	6%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	286	3%
	Hispanic/Latino	478	6%
Region	Metro	1,882	3%
	Non-Metro	1,541	3%

Average Age Minnesota students First Used Drugs, Other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male	Female
7-County Metro	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	13	13
	12 th Grade	15	15
Non-metro	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	13	13
	12 th Grade	15	15
Total	6 th Grade	11	11
	9 th Grade	13	13
	12 th Grade	15	15

Note: Age category options on the survey include "10 or younger" and "17 or older". To calculate an average, these categories were set at 10 and 17 respectively. Average age for 6th graders will be lower than for 9th graders, and 9th lower than 12th, reflecting the ages of students in each grade. Average age was calculated only for those students who reported ever trying any illicit drugs other than marijuana.

9: Illicit Drug Use in Minnesota: Consequences

Drug-Related Deaths

About the Indicator: Statistics on drug-related mortality refer to acute deaths directly related to drug consumption or “overdoses.”

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) measures all deaths, including those exclusively related to drug consumption.

Data Source(s): CDC Wonder

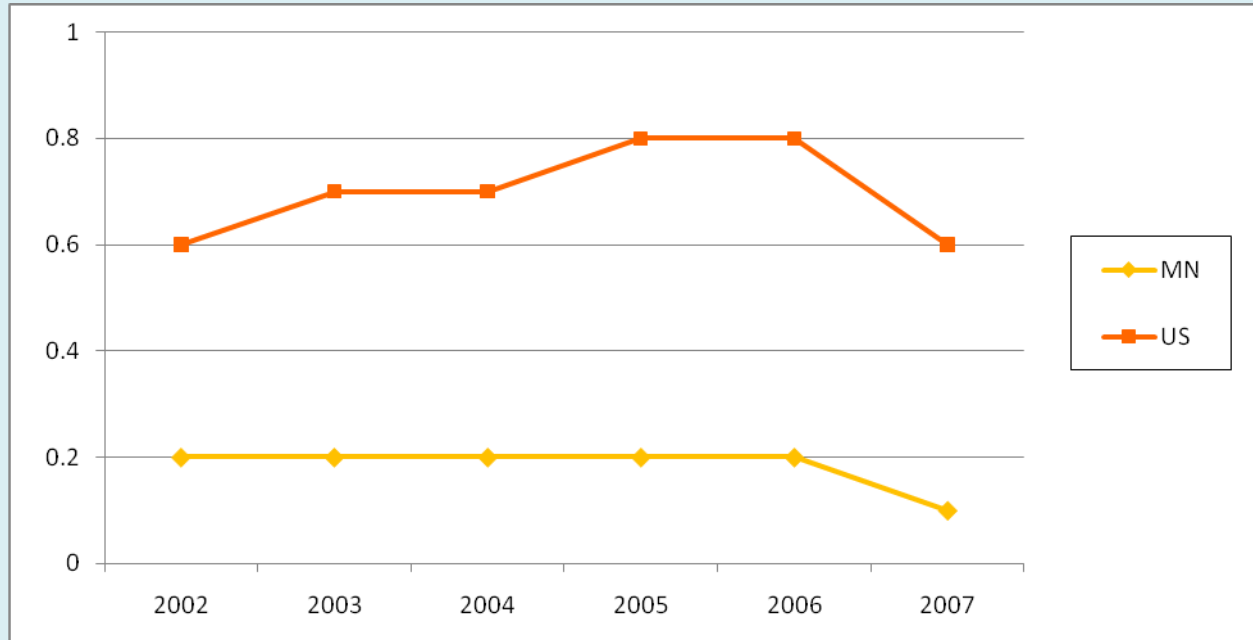
Section Summary:

- Minnesota’s drug-related death rate has been consistently lower than the national average.

Substance: Illicit Drugs

Data Source: CDC Wonder

Drug-Related Deaths per 100,000 Population



Minnesota	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Drug-related deaths	8	9	12	12	10	7
Rate per 100,000 population	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
United States	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Drug-related deaths	1,733	1,896	2,021	2,229	2,310	1,859
Rate per 100,000 population	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MN:US	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.17

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

HIV/AIDS Cases Involving Intravenous Drug Use

About the Indicator: The Minnesota HIV Surveillance Report describes the number of new occurrences and the prevalence of cases of reported HIV infections and AIDS in Minnesota to the Minnesota Department of Public Health by person, place, race/ethnicity, time, and mode of exposure. Such data provide information about where and among whom HIV transmission is likely occurring. This indicator specifically relates to the number of cases of Minnesotans living with HIV and AIDS for whom the mode of exposure was intravenous drug use.

Data Source(s): HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports, Minnesota Department of Health

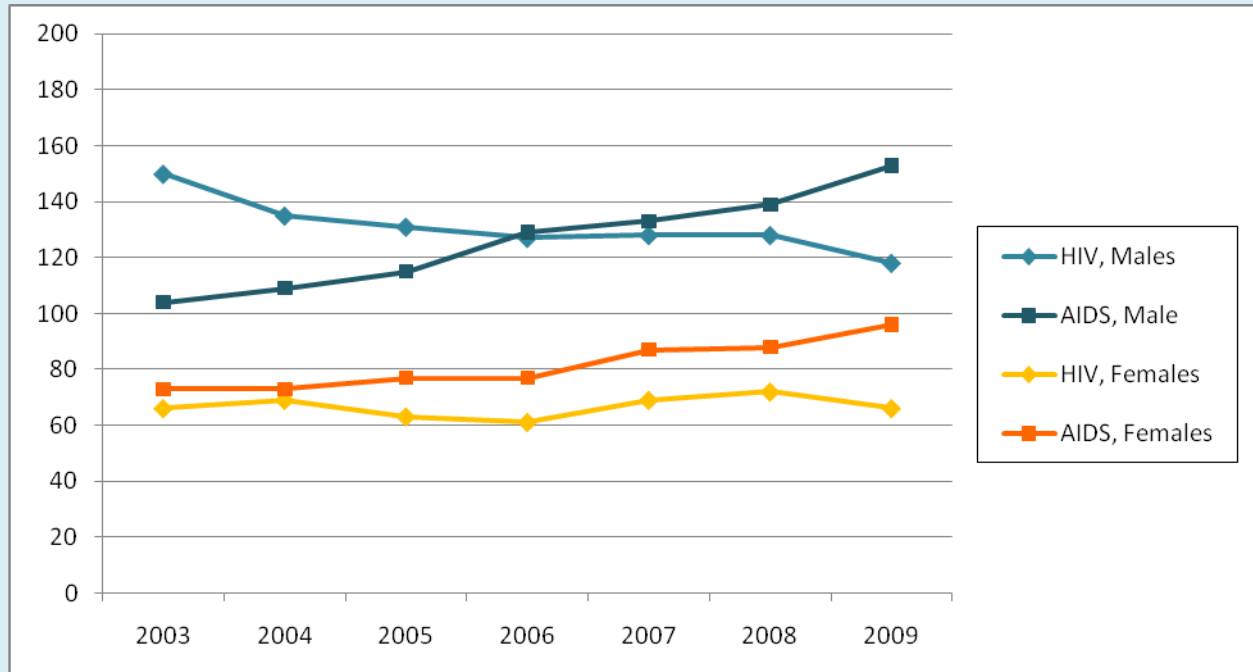
Section Summary:

- More Minnesota males than females are living with HIV or AIDS contracted via intravenous drug use.
- The number of males with HIV contracted via intravenous drug use has gradually declined over the years.

Substance: Illicit Drugs

Data Source: MDH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports

Number of Cases of HIV and AIDS: Mode of Exposure Intravenous Drug Use (IDU)



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males							
HIV	150	135	131	127	128	128	118
AIDS	104	109	115	129	133	139	153
Total	254	244	246	256	261	267	271
Females							
HIV	66	69	63	61	69	72	66
AIDS	73	73	77	77	87	88	96
Total	139	142	140	138	156	160	162
Total							
HIV	216	204	194	188	197	200	184
AIDS	177	182	192	206	220	227	249
Total	393	386	386	394	417	427	433

Narcotics Arrests

About the Indicator: These data include all arrests for the violation of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

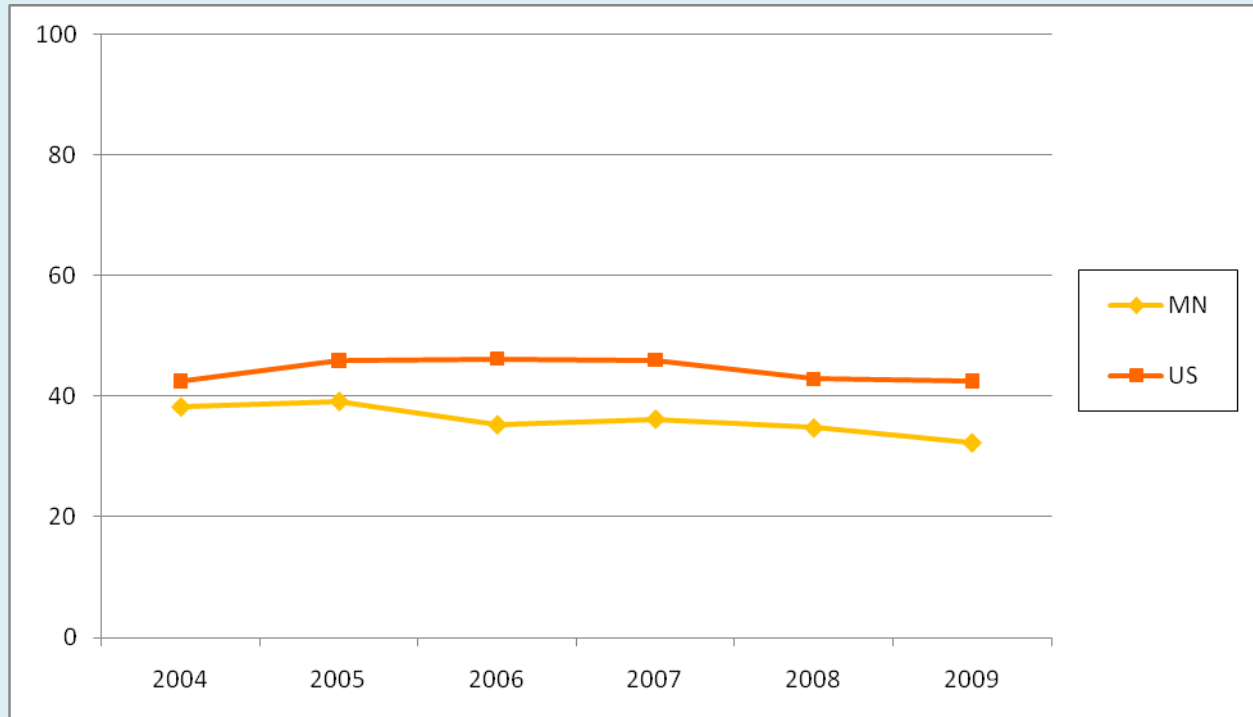
Data Source(s): Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

Section Summary:

- The rate of narcotics arrests in Minnesota has been consistently lower than the national rate.
- From 2005 to 2009, approximately 15-16% of Minnesotans arrested for narcotics violations have been under the age of 18.

Substance: Illicit Drugs
Data Source: UCR

Narcotics Arrests per 10,000 Population



Minnesota*	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Narcotics arrests	19,439	20,001	18,186	18,814	18,196	17,040
Rate per 10,000 population	37.8	38.5	38.0	36.7	35.6	32.4
United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Narcotics arrests	1,246,105	1,357,841	1,379,887	1,386,394	1,304,098	1,305,191
Rate per 10,000 population	59.3	61.1	63.5	61.3	56.5	54.1
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
MN:US**	0.64	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.60

* St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA. Includes only arrests where the most serious offense was the Driving Under the Influence offense

**Ratio of MN relative to US; A score above 1 means MN rates are above US rates; a score below 1 means MN rates are below US rates

		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Age	Juvenile	3,159	15.9%	2,834	14.8%	2,855	15.3%	2,780	16.0%
	Adult	16,699	84.1%	16,251	85.2%	15,754	84.7%	14,566	84.0%
Race	White	13,224	66.6%	12,797	67.1%	12,447	66.9%	12,042	69.4%
	African American	5,832	29.4%	5,444	28.5%	5,257	28.2%	4,484	25.9%
	Indian/ Alaskan	426	2.15%	447	2.34%	460	2.5%	425	2.5%
	Asian	376	1.89%	397	2.08%	445	2.4%	395	2.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	1,548	7.7%	1,274	6.7%	1,273	6.8%	1,318	7.6%
	Non-Hispanic	18,467	92.3%	17,811	93.3%	17,336	93.2%	16,028	92.4%

Note: In this table, for example, 15.2% for juveniles in 2005 indicates that 15.2% of all narcotics arrests were of juveniles. It does not mean that 15.2% of all juveniles were arrested for narcotics. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race. St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA.

Persons in Prison or on Probation for Drug Offenses

About the Indicator: Legal penalties for illicit drugs range from prison time to probation sentences. Both measures are presented here.

It is important to recognize that these data capture the *governing offense* for which a person was convicted. Because persons are counted based on a conviction for the most serious offense, it is likely that these data alone underestimate the role of illicit drugs in all convictions and sentences.

In Minnesota, there are 8 prisons for adults (7 for males and 1 for females). In addition, two other facilities house small numbers of adults. MCF-Togo houses the Female Challenge Incarceration Program; MCF-Red Wing houses a small male population.

Probation is supervision in the community by probation officers who enforce court-ordered conditions designed to protect the public. Offenders on probation often serve jail time and may be required to make restitution, participate in treatment and/or pay fines. Many probationers are required to meet with probation officers on a regular basis and may be tested for drug or alcohol use.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Department of Corrections

Section Summary:

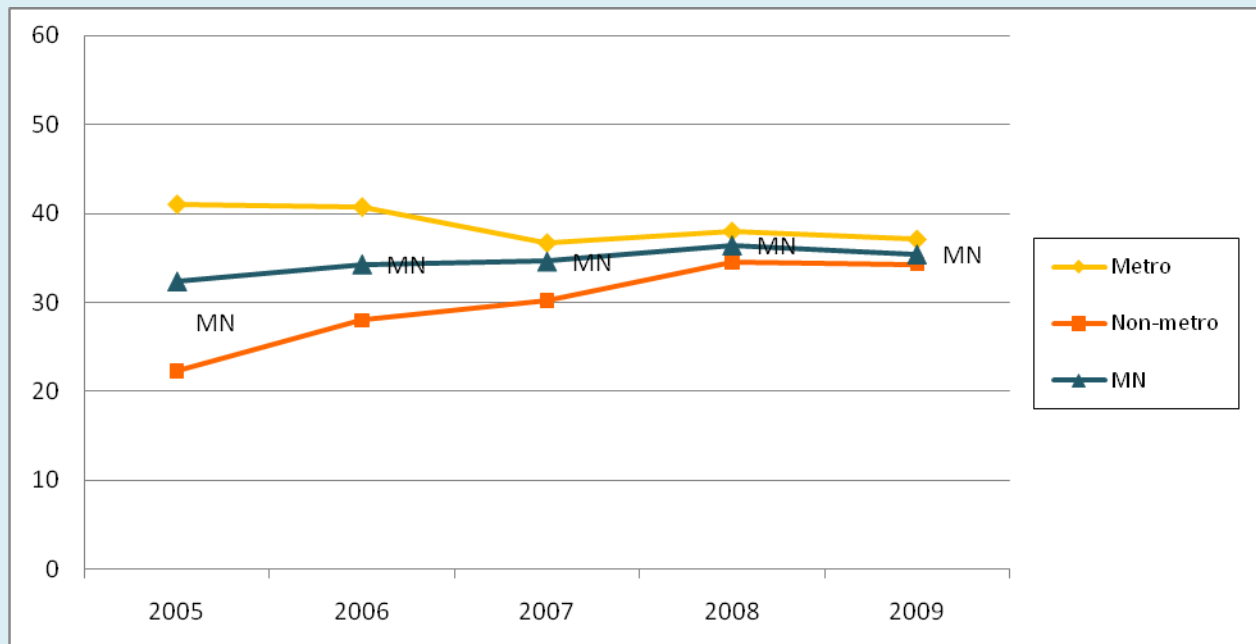
- From 2005 to 2009, the rate of adults on probation for drug offenses was consistently highest in the seven-county metro area. However, the gap between metro and non-metro has decreased.
- The rate of juveniles on probation for drug offenses increased between 2007 and 2009 in the non-metro area.
- The percent of adult prison inmates in Minnesota sentenced for drug offenses decreased from 24.6% in 2005 to 19.9% in 2009.

Substance: Illicit Drugs

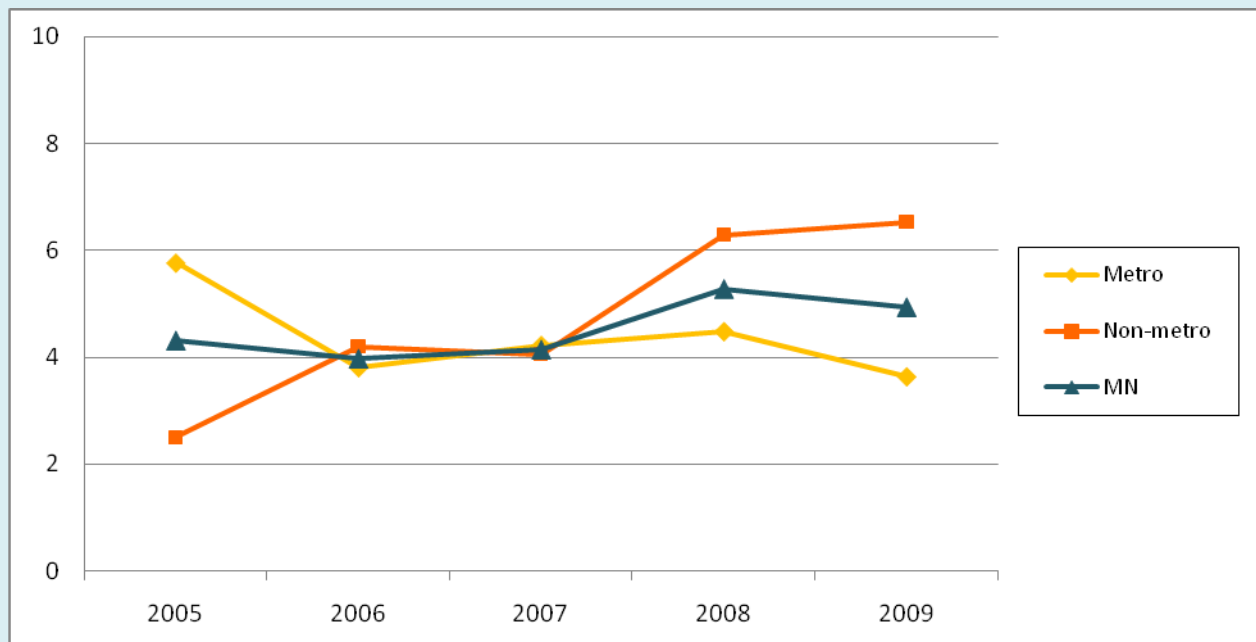
Data Source: Probation Survey

Adults and Juveniles on Probation in Minnesota for Drug Offense as Most Serious Offense

Adults on Probation for Drug Offense, Rate per 10,000 Population



Juveniles on Probation for Drug Offense, Rate per 10,000 Population



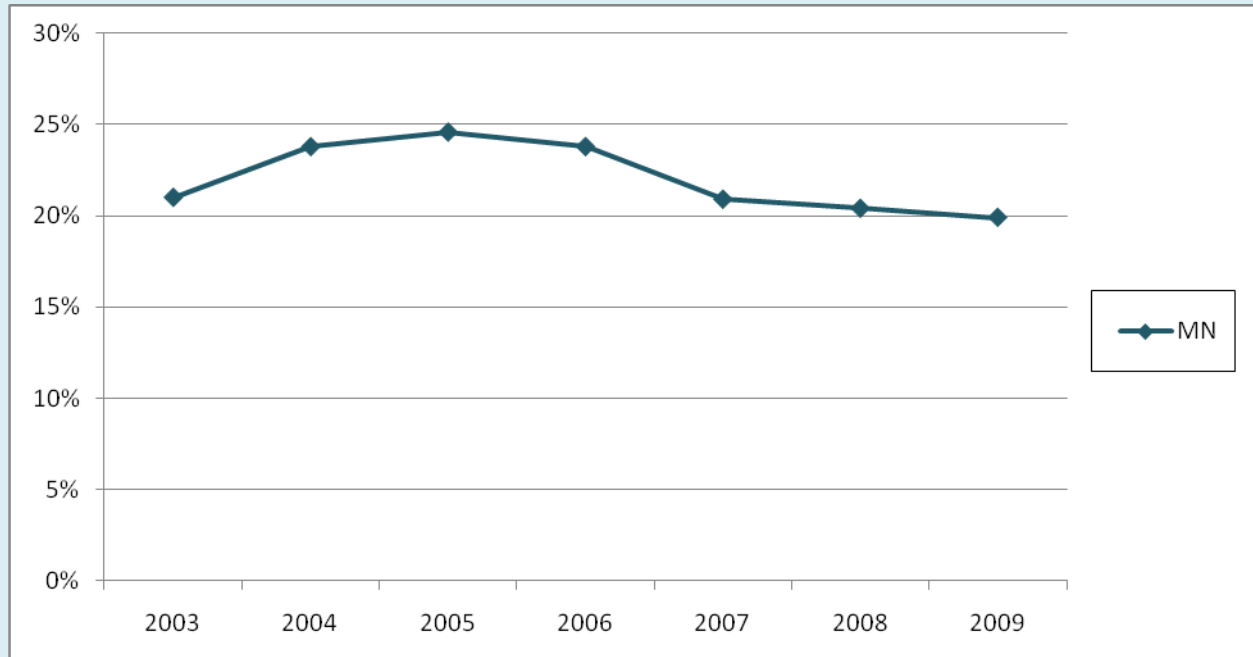
Adults on Probation for Drug Offenses, Rate per 10,000 Population								
	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	N (#)	Rate	N (#)	Rate	N (#)	Rate	N (#)	Rate
Metro	8,318	40.7	7,684	36.7	8,020	38.0	7,885	36.6
Non-Metro	3,952	28.0	5,565	30.2	6,407	34.5	6,265	33.9
MN	13,447	34.3	13,249	34.6	14,427	36.4	14,150	35.3

Juveniles on Probation for Drug Offenses, Rate per 10,000 Population								
	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	N (#)	Rate	N (#)	Rate	N (#)	Rate	N (#)	Rate
Metro	267	3.8	297	4.2	314	4.5	251	3.6
Non-Metro	233	4.2	226	4.1	348	6.3	348	6.5
MN	500	4.0	523	4.1	662	5.3	623	4.9

Substance: Illicit Drugs

Data Source: Inmate Profile

Percent of Adult Prison Inmates in Minnesota Sentenced for Drug Offenses



Minnesota	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of inmates	1,483	1,859	2,090	2,109	1,858	1,893	1,832
Percent of all inmates	21.0%	23.8%	24.6%	23.8%	20.9%	20.4%	19.9%

Adult Prison Inmates in Minnesota Sentenced for Drug Offenses by Race/Ethnicity							
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
White	N (#)	1,018	1,174	1,233	1,051	1,008	922
	%	54.8%	56.2%	58.5%	56.6%	53.2%	50.3%
Black	N (#)	524	575	558	509	559	586
	%	28.2%	27.6%	26.5%	27.4%	29.5%	32.0%
American Indian	N (#)	63	66	57	46	52	65
	%	3.4%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	3.5%
Hispanic	N (#)	234	246	230	224	239	221
	%	12.6%	11.8%	10.9%	12.1%	12.6%	12.1%

Note: In this table, for example, 54.8% for white adults in 2004 indicates that 54.8% of all adults in prison for drug offenses are white. It does not mean that 54.8% of white adults in prison are there for drug offenses.

10. Other Drug Use in Minnesota: Risk & Protective Factors

Perception of Harm

About the Indicator: Beginning in 2007, students were asked how much they thought people risked harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice per week. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding with either “great risk” or “moderate risk” of harm. The other two selection options on the survey were “slight risk” and “no risk.”

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Females were more likely than males to report that they believed people risked harming themselves by smoking marijuana once or twice per week.
- Perception of marijuana harm decreased with grade level.

Substance: Illicit Drugs

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	41,881	72%
	Female	48,995	81%
Grade	6th	37,327	87%
	9th	32,442	77%
	12th	21,107	64%
Race/Ethnicity	White	68,622	78%
	African-American, African or Black	3,854	69%
	American Indian	1,065	63%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	4,813	80%
	Hispanic/Latino	3,364	71%
Region	Metro	47,852	75%
	Non-Metro	43,024	78%

Minnesota Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	18,336	86%	18,991	88%
	9th	14,731	72%	17,711	82%
	12th	8,814	55%	12,293	72%

Minnesota Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	6th Grade		9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	26,479	90%	25,120	80%	17,023	64%
African-American, African or Black	1,760	75%	1,273	66%	821	62%
American Indian	642	73%	275	51%	148	53%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1,731	80%	1,793	82%	1,289	76%
Hispanic/Latino	1,562	75%	1,194	69%	608	63%

Race-Specific Data on Youth Perception of Marijuana Harm

White Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	13,088	89%	13,391	91%
	9th	11,378	75%	13,742	84%
	12th	7,022	54%	10,001	72%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	876	74%	884	76%
	9th	614	62%	659	72%
	12th	365	57%	456	67%
American Indian Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	327	69%	315	78%
	9th	145	48%	130	56%
	12th	73	49%	75	57%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	870	80%	861	80%
	9th	786	76%	1,007	87%
	12th	565	69%	724	83%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	762	74%	800	77%
	9th	548	62%	646	76%
	12th	259	57%	349	69%

Students Reporting that They Believe People Put themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice per Week, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Metro		Non-Metro	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	32,867	77%	35,755	80%
African-American, African or Black	3,221	68%	633,	72%
American Indian	405	64%	660	62%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	4,076	80%	737	78%
Hispanic/Latino	2,097	70%	1,267	71%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Perception of Disapproval

About the Indicator: In 2010, students were asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they smoked marijuana. Students were also asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they used drugs other than marijuana. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding that their close friends would either “greatly disapprove” or “disapprove.” The other two selection options on the survey were “would not care at all” and “would approve.”

In the previous Minnesota Profile the students were asked how their close friends would feel about the same two questions, but, if they used them once or twice a week. If you would like to see those data, they are available on the SUMN.org website.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary:

- Students were slightly more likely to report that they believed their parents or guardians would disapprove of them using drugs other than marijuana once or twice a week as compared to using marijuana alone.
- Perception of parents or guardian disapproval of marijuana use decreased slightly with grade level. In comparison, perception of disapproval of drugs other than marijuana did not vary by grade level.

Substance: Illicit Drugs

Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	55,896	97%
	Female	59,401	96%
Grade	6th	42,651	98%
	9th	41,128	96%
	12th	31,518	94%
Race/Ethnicity	White	85,844	97%
	African-American, African or Black	5,289	93%
	American Indian	1,557	90%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	5,902	96%
	Hispanic/Latino	4,618	95%
Region	Metro	61,786	96%
	Non-Metro	53,511	97%

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	21,070	98%	21,581	98%
	9th	19,787	96%	21,341	97%
	12th	15,039	92%	16,479	95%

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010

	6th Grade		9th grade		12th grade	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	29,308	99%	30,953	97%	25,583	95%
African-American, African or Black	2,278	95%	1,837	94%	1,174	87%
American Indian	839	95%	484	88%	234	81%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2,107	96%	2,154	96%	1,641	96%
Hispanic/Latino	2,007	95%	1,709	96%	902	93%

Race-Specific Data on Youth Perception of Parents or Guardians Disapproval

White Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	14,608	99%	14,700	99%
	9th	14,825	97%	16,128	97%
	12th	12,188	94%	13,395	96%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,143	95%	1,135	96%
	9th	942	92%	895	95%
	12th	545	83%	629	90%
American Indian Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	444	94%	395	96%
	9th	269	87%	215	90%
	12th	120	79%	114	84%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,036	95%	1,071	97%
	9th	985	95%	1,169	98%
	12th	775	94%	866	97%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	981	95%	1,026	96%
	9th	863	95%	846	97%
	12th	425	91%	477	94%

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Smoked Marijuana, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Metro		Non-Metro	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	41,751	97%	44,093	97%
African-American, African or Black	4,476	93%	813	92%
American Indian	587	91%	970	90%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	4,981	96%	921	96%
Hispanic/Latino	2,906	95%	1,712	95%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Substance: Illicit Drugs
Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting that They Believe their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs other than Marijuana, by Gender, Grade, Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2010

		N (#)	%
Gender	Male	56,933	97%
	Female	60,347	98%
Grade	6th	42,707	98%
	9th	41,803	98%
	12th	32,770	98%
Race/Ethnicity	White	87,226	99%
	African-American, African or Black	5,428	95%
	American Indian	1,634	95%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	5,926	96%
	Hispanic/Latino	4,673	96%
Region	Metro	62,900	98%
	Non-Metro	54,380	98%

Students Reporting that They Believe their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010

		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	21,100	98%	21,607	98%
	9th	20,095	97%	21,708	98%
	12th	15,738	97%	17,032	98%

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010

	6 th Grade		9th grade		12th grade	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	29,213	99%	31,386	99%	26,527	98%
African-American, African or Black	2,284	96%	1,891	96%	1,253	93%
American Indian	856	96%	514	94%	264	92%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2,107	96%	2,166	97%	1,653	96%
Hispanic/Latino	2,005	95%	1,728	97%	940	96%

Race-Specific Data on Youth Perception of Parents or Guardians Disapproval

White Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs Other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	14,610	99%	14,703	99%
	9th	15,020	98%	16,366	99%
	12th	12,730	98%	13,797	99%
African-American, African or Black Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs Other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,146	95%	1,138	96%
	9th	969	95%	922	98%
	12th	590	91%	663	95%
American Indian Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs Other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	452	95%	404	98%
	9th	286	93%	228	95%
	12th	137	90%	127	94%
Asian American/Pacific Islander Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs Other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	1,036	95%	1,071	97%
	9th	995	95%	1,171	98%
	12th	783	95%	870	98%
Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs Other than Marijuana, by Gender and Grade, 2010					
		Male		Female	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	6th	979	95%	1,026	96%
	9th	871	95%	857	98%
	12th	444	95%	496	97%

Students Reporting that They Believe Their Parents or Guardians would Disapprove or Greatly Disapprove if They Used Drugs Other than Marijuana, by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Metro		Non-Metro	
Race/Ethnicity	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
White	42,478	98%	44,748	99%
African-American, African or Black	4,602	96%	826	94%
American Indian	608	94%	1,026	95%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	5,001	96%	925	96%
Hispanic/Latino	2,933	96%	1,740	96%

NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

11. Cost Data

Cost of Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

About the Indicator: The following estimates provided by the National Safety Council do not attempt to include “comprehensive costs” but just direct costs of traffic crashes, deaths and injuries due to medical expense, property damage and lost productivity.

Other procedures that attempt to include comprehensive costs (e.g. those used by US Dept of Transportation) result in total cost estimates about three times greater than those calculated here. In 2007, alcohol related crashes contributed 19% of the total cost of all motor vehicle crashes in Minnesota.

Data Source(s): Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety

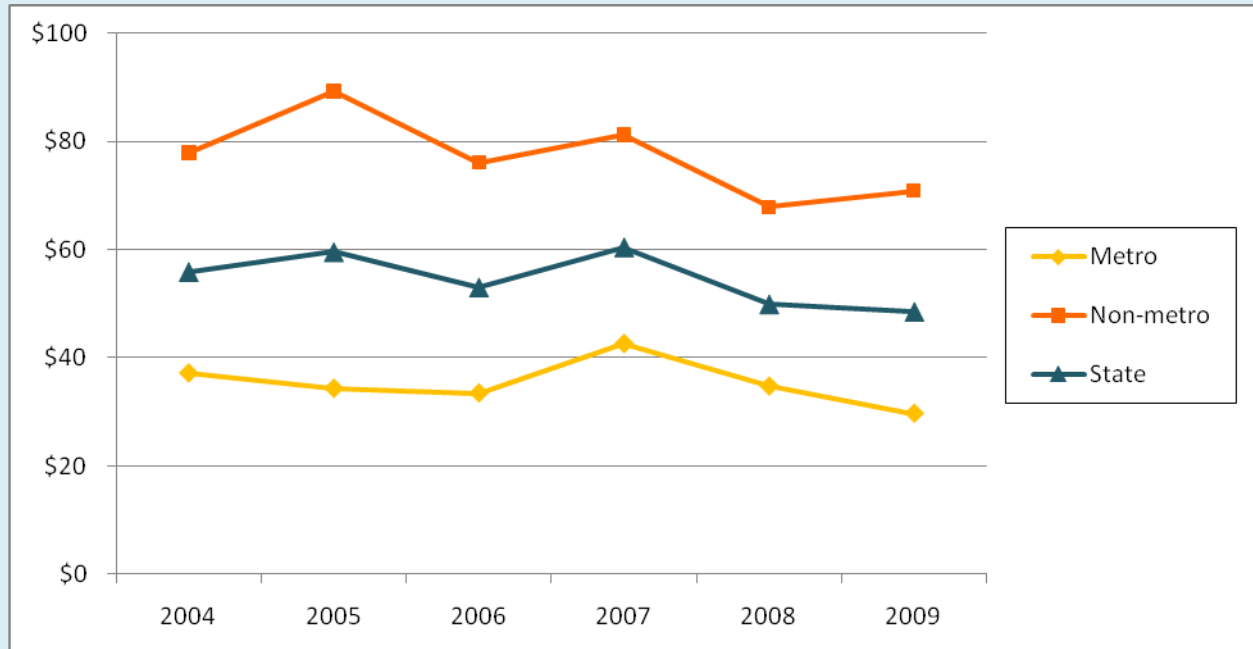
Section Summary:

- The annual estimated cost of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes has averaged \$284 million over the past six years.
- In 2009, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes cost our state approximately \$48 per capita.

Substance: Alcohol

Data Source: MN Office of Traffic Safety

Cost of Alcohol-Related Traffic Crashes, Fatalities and Injuries per Capita



Minnesota Total Estimated Alcohol-Related Crash Costs, in Millions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Metro	\$102.9	\$96.4	\$94.3	\$119.0	\$97.5	\$84.4
Non-metro	\$184.9	\$213.7	\$183.3	\$195.1	\$163.5	\$171.5
State	\$287.8	\$310.1	\$277.7	\$314.1	\$261.0	\$255.9

Minnesota Estimated Alcohol-Related Crash Costs, per Capita

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Metro	\$37.14	\$34.29	\$33.44	\$42.60	\$34.71	\$29.66
Non-metro	\$77.88	\$89.23	\$76.09	\$81.19	\$67.83	\$70.87
State	\$55.94	\$59.57	\$53.08	\$60.44	\$50.00	\$48.59

SAMMEC

About the Indicator: Smoking-attributable productivity losses are defined as the present value of foregone future earnings (PVFE) from paid labor and of foregone future imputed earnings from unpaid household work. Sex-weighted estimates were used to eliminate the impact of gender bias in compensation and occupational attainment. For each smoking-related disease, Smoking-Attributable Mortality (SAM) by sex and 5-year age category is multiplied by the PVFE. To estimate SAM, Adult SAMMEC multiplies the age- and sex-specific smoking-attributable fractions (SAF) by the number of deaths for each smoking-related disease.

MCH SAMMEC uses birth certificate data on maternal smoking to estimate smoking-attributable outcomes. MCH Smoking-Attributable Expenditures (SAE) are neonatal medical care costs caused by maternal smoking. These costs include all inpatient services, such as physician, ancillary, pharmaceutical, and accommodations.

Data Source(s): Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC)

Section Summary:

- Minnesota's estimated average annual smoking-attributable productivity losses were \$1,335,103,000 in 2004.
- In 2004, smoking-attributable neonatal expenditures were estimated to be \$297 per smoker in Minnesota as compared to \$353 per smoker in the US.

Substance: Tobacco
Data Source: SAMMEC

Smoking-Attributable Productivity Losses, in Millions of Dollars (United States, 2004) ^{1,2}						
	Minnesota			United States		
Disease Category	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasms						
Lip, Oral Cavity, Pharynx	\$18	\$7	\$25	\$1,689	\$368	\$2,057
Esophagus	\$48	\$7	\$55	\$2,589	\$463	\$3,052
Stomach	\$8	\$1	\$9	\$599	\$164	\$763
Pancreas	\$19	\$12	\$31	\$1,214	\$946	\$2,159
Larynx	\$10	\$2	\$13	\$884	\$188	\$1,072
Trachea, Lung, Bronchus	\$319	\$219	\$538	\$23,852	\$14,351	\$38,202
Cervix Uteri	\$0	\$3	\$3	\$0	\$296	\$296
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	\$18	\$0	\$18	\$996	\$72	\$1,068
Urinary Bladder	\$11	\$2	\$12	\$794	\$189	\$983
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	\$6	\$1	\$7	\$282	\$106	\$388
Subtotal	\$457	\$255	\$711	\$32,899	\$17,141	\$50,040
Cardiovascular Diseases						
Ischemic Heart Disease	\$219	\$47	\$266	\$18,315	\$5,966	\$24,281
Other Heart Disease	\$37	\$15	\$51	\$3,340	\$1,271	\$4,611
Cerebrovascular Disease	\$34	\$33	\$67	\$3,030	\$2,843	\$5,873
Atherosclerosis	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$136	\$40	\$176
Aortic Aneurysm	\$19	\$10	\$30	\$1,273	\$435	\$1,708
Other Arterial Disease	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$133	\$133	\$266
Subtotal	\$312	\$107	\$419	\$26,226	\$10,688	\$36,915
Respiratory Diseases						
Pneumonia, Influenza	\$8	\$3	\$11	\$868	\$536	\$1,404
Bronchitis, Emphysema	\$15	\$8	\$23	\$1,328	\$983	\$2,311
Chronic Airway Obstruction	\$95	\$76	\$171	\$6,555	\$5,916	\$12,470
Subtotal	\$117	\$87	\$205	\$8,750	\$7,435	\$16,186
Total	\$886	\$449	\$1,335	\$67,876	\$35,265	\$103,141

¹ Among adults aged 35 years and older.

² Does not include burn or second hand smoke deaths.

Smoking-Attributable Neonatal Expenditures, 2004		
	Minnesota	United States
Births	65,165	3,839,333
Smoking Prevalence	10.0%	11.0%
Smoking-Attributable Expenditures (SAE)		
Total Neonatal Expenditures	\$378,843,113	\$24,785,530,338
Overall Smoking-Attributable Fraction (SAF) of Neonatal Expenditures	0.51%	0.60%
Smoking-Attributable Neonatal Expenditures	\$1,927,006	\$148,552,951
SAF among Smokers	4.58%	5.00%
SAE per Smoker	\$297	\$353

Note: Smoking status is obtained through maternal self reports, and the prevalence of maternal smoking may be substantially understated.

Substance: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

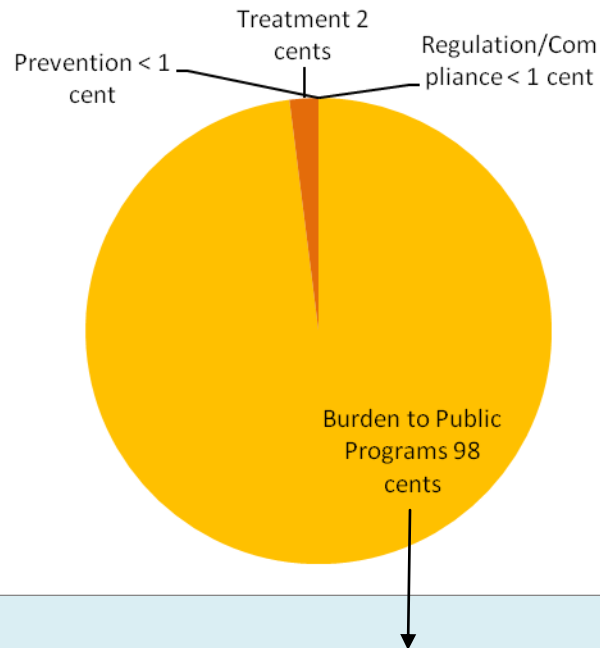
Data Source: Shoveling Up II

Summary of State Spending on Substance Abuse and Addiction, 2005

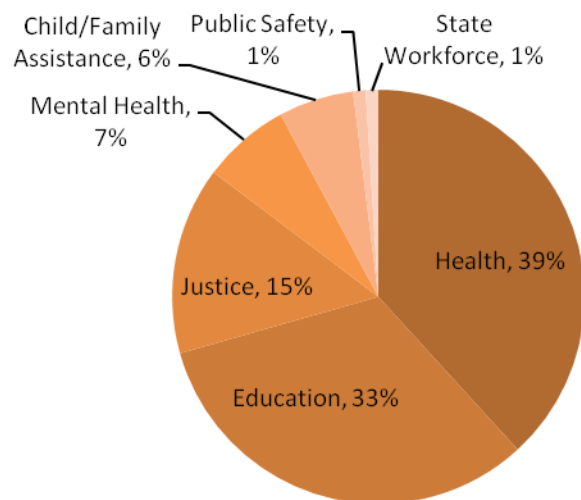
	State Spending by Category (\$000)	Spending Related to Substance Abuse			
		Amount (\$000)	Percent	As Percent of State Budget	Per Capita
Burden Spending		\$2,774,049.8		14.9	\$536.87
Justice	475,773.6	409,674.8		2.2	79.29
Adult Corrections	226,527.6	190,877.7	84.3		
Juvenile Justice	9,271.4	7,694.3	83.0		
Judiciary	239,974.7	211,102.8	88.0		
Education (K-12)	6,277,196.0	915,529.7	14.6	4.9	177.18
Health	3,086,416.9	1,069,725.2	34.7	5.8	207.03
Child/Family Assistance	346,344.1	159,307.7		0.9	30.83
Child Welfare	140,419.0	109,798.9	78.2		
Income Assistance	205,925.1	49,508.8	24.0		
Mental Health	301,741.9	185,379.9	61.4		
Public Safety	64,685.0	17,493.3	27.0	0.1	3.39
State Workforce	3,680,050.0	16,939.1	0.5	0.1	3.28
Licensing and Control	446.0	446.0	100.0	0.0	0.09
Prevention and Treatment	66,192.7	66,192.7	100.0	0.4	12.81
Prevention	7,880.0	7,880.0			
Treatment	55,675.7	55,675.7			
Unspecified	2,637.0	2,637.0			
Total		\$2,840,688.5		15.3	\$549.76
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Revenue		\$243,218.0			\$47.07

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The MN Substance Abuse Dollar



Shouldering the Burden of MN Substance Abuse



Appendix A: Acronym Glossary

ATOD	Alcohol, Tobacco or Other Drugs
ARDI	Alcohol-Related Disease Impact
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
BCA	Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
FARS	Fatality Analysis Reporting System
MAPCC	Minnesota ATOD Prevention Coordinating Council
MNSASU	Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use
MSS	Minnesota Student Survey
NCSA	National Center for Statistics and Analysis
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NSDUH	National Survey on Drug Use and Health
NVSS	National Vital Statistics System
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMMEC	Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs
SEOW	State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup
SPF	Strategic Prevention Framework
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports

Appendix B: Endnotes

1. Mokdad AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, Gerberding JL. "Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 2004; 291(10):1238-1245.
2. United States Department of Agriculture and United States Department of Health and Human Services. *Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Chapter 9—Alcoholic Beverages.* Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office; 2005. p.43-46.
3. Corrao G, Gannardi V, Zambon A, La Vecchia C. A meta-analysis of alcohol consumption and the risk of 15 diseases. *Preventive Medicine* 2004;38:613-609.
4. Hayward I, Zubrick SR, Silburn S. Blood alcohol levels in suicide cases. *Journal of Epidemiological Community Health* 1992;46(3):256-260.

Questions and Comments

Please direct questions and comments to the Minnesota Institute of Public Health:

763-427-5310

1-800-782-1878

County-level data, and a PDF of this profile, can be found at the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup's interactive website Substance Use in Minnesota (SUMN): www.sumn.org